ARKIN REPORT [MPD intelligence - sentiment

Very biased [illegible] almost nothing on assassination & police cover-up [illegible]

CIVIL DISORDERS, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, February 12 -April 16, 1968.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Memphis, Tennessee is located in the extreme South West corner of the State of Tennessee bordering Northern Mississippi to the South and divided from Arkansas by the Mississippi River. In 1968 the population of the City of Memphis was 541,900, and the Metropolitan population of the City and its environs was 829,900. 1) There are 178 square miles within the City Limits.

The racial breakdown of the population according to most recent Special Census Reports is that within the City Limits there is a white population of approx. 62.7 % and a Negro population of approx. 37.3%. 2)

ECONOMY.

Memphis is a well known cotton center located in one of the world's richest cotton producing areas. More than one third of the cotton produced in the U.S. is bought and sold each year on Front Street in Memphis, Tennessee. Memphis is also the world's largest hardwood lumber market, and Memphis is surrounded by rich and productive agricultural hinterlands, and is the Chief Rail Center between St. Louis and New Orleans and for more than a century has been a major distribution center. In recent years as well there has been considerable Industrial development in the Memphis area. 3)

By whom? RKK?

RACE RELATIONS.

During the Administration of the late John F. Kennedy, Memphis was cited for the excellent progress it had made in race relations during a period when race relations were just beginning to dominate the National News. And though there are in Memphis crowded areas occuppied by both Negroes and White people in which there is some sub standard housing, by and large Memphis has more housing projects and improved low rent housing than any City of comparable size in the South. 4)

LOCAL POLITICS.

Since 1964 the Memphis Negro Community has become increasingly active in local politics and local government, and with nearly 85,000 registered Negro Voters, the Negro Community is becoming increasingly more powerful in the political structure of the City.

The Memphis Negro Community was very active in the elections of the Fall of 1967. 5) In this election the City of Memphis changed from a

LOCAL POLITICS (continued)

Commission form of government to a Mayor and City Council Form of Government.[6] However, in this election, the favorite of the Negro Community, former Mayor William Ingram was defeated and Henry Loeb was elected Mayor. There was as well a Negro Candidate for Mayor, A. W. Willis, but he did not poll enough votes in the Negro Community to be regarded the favorite of his people.

PREPARATIONS:

by whom?

At the beginning of 1968 Memphis realized that it had been picked out as a Target City, along with a number of other American Cities with similar racial components to be used as a proving ground where the Negro Community could push for increased benefits.

In so far as Memphis had had no previous racial trouble of any consequence this was a matter of total community concern. The Intelligence Unit of the Memphis Police Department had been aware for a number of years of a growing Negro Activist movement within the City [7] which though it represented only a small percentage of the total Negro population[8] had succeeded in causing considerable racial tension which culminated in the Riot Alert of July 27-31, 1967, at which time the National Guard had been called to the City by the then Commissioner, Claude A. Armour.

MEMPHIS POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Memphis found itself in the spring of 1968 with a Police Department of 850 men, who though they had had the experience of dealing with a number of local racial incidents, and who though not totally unprepared were far from adequately equipped to cope with a major disorder. Liason had been made with other Law Enforcement Agencies in the Memphis Area, who could be depended upon for re-inforcements. The Intelligence operations of the Memphis Police Department were increased, and it may be said that the Department had its hand on the pulse of the City, and was aware of increases in tension and the general climate between the Negro and White Communities. Much planning and study had been given to the means of controlling possible disorders.

EVENTS LEADING UP TO FEBRUARY 23, 1968

February 12, 1968

930 of 1,100 City Sanitation workers left their jobs without warning demanding recognition of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees Union as their bargaining agent and asking redress of a series of grievances. It is worthy of note that there had been a similar strike by Sanitation Employees going on in New York at this time, which had been settled and workers received pay increases. Mayor Henry Loeb maintained that the work stoppage was illegal. 9)

February 13, 1968

On February 13, 1968 Supt. Ed. Rice of the Sanitation Department reported that the men who had remained on the job were beginning to receive threats and harassment. 10)

Approximately 1000 Sanitation strikers and sympathisers met at the Rubber Workers Union Hall on Firestone, where they were addressed by T. O. JONES local President of the Local 1733 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees. (AFSCME). It is significant that at this meeting the REV. EZEKIEL BELL, a militant Negro Presbyterian Minister was introduced and he brought the race matter firmly into the discussions, stating among other things, "Either our demands will be met, or there wont be any City. I am not a man of violence, but if it takes burning down and destroying, this we will do." This meeting was covered by an intelligence source of the Memphis Police Department. 11)

Following the meeting at the Union Hall approximately 1000 Sanitation workers and sympathisers marched to City Hall, where they went into the City Council Chambers, filling it to overflowing, at which time Council Chairman, Downing Pryor requested that those standing along the walls go out into the Hall as they created a fire hazard. They did so at this time. But Police Officers in the audience remained. Then Councilman J. O. Patterson arose, and mentioned that he noted many police officers standing about and stated that he felt they would be of more use in the City, fighting crime than observing a peaceful demonstration of Sanitation workers. At this time the Policemen standing against the wall left as well. At 3:10PM the whole group adjourned to the South Hall of the Auditorium which provided seating for all, where the group was addressed by Mayor Loeb who stated: "I am here to serve all of the people of the City of Memphis. I am not here just to serve you and forget the rest, nor am I in turn to serve the rest and forget you." He then stated in effect that the Sanitation workers were breaking the Law, stating that a City Employee cannot strike against the City. He further stated that the new City Government had been in office one month and asked them to go back to work, as the City Government was working on a budget for the Fiscal year, and he stated there was a raise in the budget for the Sanitation workers. 12)

February 13, 1968(continued)

Mayor Loeb was followed on the speaker's stand by P.J. Ciampa, International Field Staff Director of AFSCME, who listed 10(ten) grievances the Sanitation Workers had, and started his vilification of Mayor Loeb, which continued throughout the strike, introduced publicly the racial issue into the strike, admitted the coalition of Union and Civil Rights interests, and said the problem had to be resolved to insure peace and tranquility in the Community.[13]

The ten(10) grievances (demands) formulated by the Union and presented by P.J. Ciampa were:

1. That Local 1733, AFSCME, be the representative of the workers.
2. That workers should have a grievance procedure plan.
3. The City should have a dues-checkoff plan for the workers(where-in The City would automatically take out Union dues before they get their pay checks.)
4. Some recourse for the workers in regards to suspensions.
5. The City should pay for workers Life Insurance & Health benefits.
6. There should be some uniformity in promotions.
7. There should be sick leave benefits.
8. Vacations.
9. Pay for working on holidays.
10. Overtime.[14]

Any related normal disorder.

February 14, 1968

On February 14, 1968 a garbage truck was attacked by 8 Male Negroes at 7th and Chelsea. It was not damaged.[15]

ON February 14, 1968 at the Rubber Workers Union Hall, PETER PARKER Male Negro, one of the local leaders of the Sanition Strike, addressed the workers saying, "Obey the City Laws, but if the Police or anyone else grabbed any one of them, beat the living hell out of them." Principal speakers this date, represented the coalition of Union Representatives, and Civil Rights leaders in the City. Several ministers spoke and CORNELIA CRENSHAW, an Ingram supporter in the recent elections spoke complaining of similar injustices at the Memphis Housing Authority. JESSE EPPS, Staff Member of AFSCME from Mississippi talked of the strike that had been successfully concluded in Pascagoula, Miss. He urged unity in the coalition, and referred to the four groups that were involved in Pascagoula, as "Blacks and Whites," who stood for the strike, and "Niggers and Crackers." He said there were some Niggers and Crackers in Memphis too. Civil Rights Leader, and Ingram supporter, O.Z. EVERS head of the local chapter of C.O.R.E spoke, and P.J. CIAMPA, Union leader who stated: "We just left Rome, talking to your Emperor-God Loeb, who sends word to you Egyptians that the answer is still "No."

February 14, 1968(continued.)

JOSEPH PAISLEY, a White Male, State Organizer for AFL-CIO in Nashville, pledged the support of 150,000 Union men in Tennessee. He urged the strikers to remain in Unity, and to pay no attention to the News Media that might attempt to urge them to go back to work. JAMES BLAIR, a White Male, Spokesman for the Electrical Workers Union, and WOPC talked of successful strikes in the City, and passed out Union Literature. VASCO SMITH, Male Negro militant, and Vice President of the Local Chapter of N.A.A.C.P., and the Shelby County Democratic Club pledged the support of the 10,000 members of these organizations to the strike, stating: "When you become headlines, people become aware of you." P.J. CIAMPA concluded the meeting by urging the strikers to seek support in their neighborhoods, and particularly from the local ministers. He said, "If any man seeks your job, then he is a thief and has stolen it. I want you to treat him as a thief and do a good job." 16)

VASCO SMITH, held a meeting on the night of 2/14/68 of the N.A.A.C.P., where the boycott of the Memphis School System showing support for the Sanitation Strike was proposed for February 15, 1968. 17)

MAYOR HENRY LOEB, met with CHARLES BLACKBURN, Director of Public Works, and FRANK C. HOLLOMAN, Fire and Police Director, and then ordered the hiring of new employees to replace the strikers. The Police Department would furnish escort for the Garbage Trucks.

February 15, 1968.

February 15, 1968 a Sanitation work was attacked and had most of his clothing torn off him as he was going to work. Another garbage truck driver was attacked and cursed by a man carrying a pistol. And threats were made that an incident might occur on February 16, 1968 at the Bellevue Dump, where strikers were alleged to have said they were not going to let a "damned truck out." 18)

At the Union Hall on Firestone, February 15, 1968 the strikers were addressed by O.W. PICKETT, local Negro real-estate man and politician, who stated that they planned to bring 150,000 people to the City, and that the Police would then be so busy watching them, they would not be able to guard the garbage trucks. CORNELIA CRENSHAW spoke again, as well as P.J. CIAMPA, who reported that the Garbage Strike had made National News. WILLIAM LUCY, another Union representative stated that they were being supported by the Unions in Detroit. And the REV. EZEKIEL BELL spoke again stating: "I am not advocating violence, but if someone hits me with a brick, I will hit back." He further talked of the Negro cause, and injustices over the years, and made the statement: "By next week there will be no children in the schools, but they will be marching in support of the Sanitation Strike." 19)

February 15, 1968

On February 14, 1968 an order had been put out, effective February 15, 1968, that there would be no days off for the Uniform Division of the Memphis Police Department. This included Traffic as well as Ward Cars and Commanding Officers. 20)

On February 16, 1968 eight Sanitation workers still working were threatened and harassed. 21)

In an article in the Press Scimitar, 2/16/68 REV. EZEKIEL BELL well known in the City for his militant stand, is quoted as saying: 'If he(Mayor Loeb) wants to play rough, we know how to play rough too." 22)

In this same article Mayor Loeb's telegram to P.J. CIAMPA was quoted, which read: "You are encouraging the men in the Sanitation Department to engage in illegal activities. . . I will not meet until they have ceased their illegal work stoppage which is endangering the public health and welfare. When the men return to work I will sit down with a representative committee and attempt to solve any problems that exist. 23)

In an article in the Commercial Appeal of 2/16/68 MAXINE SMITH, Executive Secretary of the NAACP, is reported to have sent a strongly worded resolution to the Mayor in support of the demands of the Sanitation workers, and stated that if no action were taken that the NAACP would begin a series of protests with an all night vigil 2/19/68. Other plans included marches and boycotts of unnamed merchants, and thousands of telephone calls to tie up City Fire and Police lines. 24)

At the meeting at the Union Hall on Firestone approximately 900 Sanitation strikers and sympathisers were addressed by JESSE EPPS, P.J. CIAMPA, T.O. JONES, TOMMY POWELL, and WILLIAM LUCY who reported on their meeting with the City Council, and stated that the method of dues check off was the big issue now. CORNELIA CRENSHAW got up at this time and stated that there were members in the audience(referring to intelligence sources) who were not one of them but spying for their enemies. REV. EZEKIEL BELL, spoke and stated that on Monday February 19, 1968 they would be joined in their marches by friends from outside the County. REV. SAMUEL B. KYLES, then talked and outlined the NAACP plans, stating that the more fearless ones would lay in front of the garbage trucks to keep them from moving. He also stated they had many more plans such as using their telephones. 25)

Known not support leaders

Does not say NAACP and they did not say it

February 17, 1968

On February 17, 1968, a Sanitation Truck was fired on with a pistol by someone in a passing car. No one was hurt.[26] Three sanitation workers were threatened that if they continued to work their houses would be burned down by the NAACP.[27] Information received was that word had been spread among the striking Sanitation workers, that they were to make those who continued to work sorry they did so.[28] A crowd of 100 to 125 teenagers was dispersed near the Driver Street Sub-Station on February 17, 1968.[29]

At the Sanitation Striker's meeting at Union Hall on Firestone, 300 strikers were addressed by ELDER PATTERSON, REV. CHAMBERS, P.J. CIAMPA, WILLIAM LUCY, JIMMY SHEPHERD, Chairman of the Retailers' Union, MR. AUGUSTINE, President of the Local Teamster's Union, O. W. PICKETT and the REV. EZEKIEL BELL, who on this date stated, "People are saying this is a racial issue, and it is." He said, " I don't like black rats, and I don't like white rats. If you go back to work, you are rats. If they hire any white men, they are white rats. If they hire any black men they are black rats. I hate rats." GERALD FANION was also present at this meeting as well as CORNELIA CRENSHAW.[30]

February 18, 1968

On February 18, 1968 there were two fires started in Garbage Trucks in East Memphis. Both were handled by the Memphis Fire Department.[31]

MAYOR LOEB and leaders of the City Striking Sanitation workers traded proposals during a face to face confrontation in a meeting called by the Memphis Minister's Association at St. Mary's Cathedral. JERRY WURF, president of the American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees(AFSCME) joined the 10 hour session after midnight. MAYOR LOEB suggested a cooling off period in the strike, and promised to stop hiring any new employees if the Union would promise to refrain from any violence during the breathing spell.[32]

February 19, 1968.

Approximately 1800 Sanitation strikers and sympathisers gathered at the Union Hall on Firestone to meet with JERRY WURF, International President of AFSCME, who presented T. O. JONES with a check in the amount of $5,000.00 from the Union to the Garbage Strike in Memphis. T. O. JONES in turn presented the check to Chairman WILLIAM LUCY. Present at this meeting were: REV. TURNER, JESSE EPPS, P.J. CIAMPA, EZEKIEL BELL, REV. EDWARD BROWN, pastor of Mt. Pisgah Church, and President of the Church Committee of the NAACP, CORNELIA CRENSHAW, REV. JORDAN, JAMES PAISLEY, and JAMES BLAIR. No new plans or strategies were revealed at this meeting.[33]

February 20, 1968

An all night vigil planned by the Memphis Ministerial Association began approximately 6:30PM 2/19/68 with approximately 35 persons led by PROF. DOUGLAS HOWARD of MSU who had been active in the Anti-Viet Nam Demonstrations in 1967, and who is a known member of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs, marched in front of City Hall on the sidewalk, carrying signs which read: "We Shall Overcome", "Watts also waited too late.", "Jobs, Jobs, Jobs." etc. It appeared that periodically through out the night replacements were coming in to keep the march going. At 3AM there were only 11 Male Negroes still marching. The vigil concluded at 6AM. P. J. CIAMPA, WILLIAM LUCY, TAYLOR BLAIR, and JAMES PAISLEY, along with JERRY WURF, T. O. JONES, and PETE PARKER were observed in the vigil at 10:10 PM on February 19, 1968. Throughout this vigil the participants were orderly and there were no incidents. 34)

On February 20, 1968, Leaders of striking sanitation workers called for an economic boycott, as talks sponsored by the Memphis Minister's Assn. continued without results. Daily marches from Clayborn Temple AME Church to City Hall and back again, commenced. 35)

On February 20, 1968 the NAACP staged a demonstration in front of Mayor Loeb's home, at 365 Colonial. This involved approximately 2 young male whites, and female whites, and approximately 7 young male and female negroes. 36)

On February 20, 1968 a business where garbage had been collected was threatened, and also on this date, the family of Asst. City Atty. Art Shea was threatened. 37)

At the meeting of the Sanitation Strikers at the Union Hall on February 20, 1968 they were addressed by BAXTON BRYANT of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations who stated that the Council's interest was in the poor. JAMES TAYLOR BLAIR, JAMES PAISLEY, P. J. CIAMPA and T. O. JONES all called for strikers to put the squeeze on those going back to work. They were addressed as well by the REV. HENRY LOGAN STARK, and COL. GEORGE W. LEE, who stated: "There will be no peace until the Iron Curtain is removed from Russia, the Bamboo Curtain from China, and the Jim Crowism from the UnitedStates." He was followed by REV. PATTERSON, CORNELIA CRENSHAW, and the REV. EZEKIEL BELL, who said the vigil on the night of the 20th would be in front of MAYOR LOEB'S house, stating, ' We want to hurt him," and called for a boycott Loeb's Barbecue"s. He further stated that the white Ministers had been engulfed by the White Power Structure of this Country, and continued, "so all you have left is Black Ministers from their pulpits telling the truth." He re-iterated, "I don't advocate violence, but if one of those wine-head scabs comes in my back yard and picks up my garbage, I am going to kick the hell out of him." He was followed by the REV. EDWARD CURRY, with the Job Corps of WOPC. No new plans or strategies were discussed at this meeting. 38)

February 21, 1968

Information was received February 21, 1968 that there would be a vigil in front of Mayor Loeb's home on this date. However this vigil never took place and nothing unusual occurred. [39]

At the Union Hall on Firestone approximately 950 strikers were present and they were addressed by REV. WALKER, T. O. JONES, P. J. CLAMPA, JERRY WURF, TOMMY POWELL, EZEKIEL BELL, JESSE EPPS, CORNELIA CRENSHAW, O. W. PICKETT, and CHARLES ARMOUR, but most of the discussion was centered around methods for Sanitation workers on strike to get financial relief. [40]

February 22, 1968.

A City Council Committee studying the City's position in the Sanitation Strike agreed to recommend recognition of the Union, and a dues checkoff. [41]

In the Press Scimitar of February 22, 1968, staff writer, Charles A. Brown, reports that at the City Council Meeting (a Committee meeting) Councilman Lewis Donelson stated that he thought the Council had authority to pass an ordinance establishing general policies and methods by which workers deal with the City, if it wanted to pass such a measure. Donelson is further quoted as pointing out to the Union Officials that this meeting was not an official session of the Council, and that no such ordinance could be passed at that time. Councilman Netters, urged that the Council be given time to consider the matter, saying, "We can try to give you the things you are asking for." There were at this time approximately 1000 Sanitation strikers and sympathisers in the City Council Chambers at City Hall. O. Z. EVERS, militant Negro Political Leader addressed the crowd following the adjournment. He repeatedly urged the crowd to stay in the Council Chambers "until the Council recognizes the Union, and recognizes that they can over rule the Mayor." He further stated, "If they want to take some one to Jail, they can take all of us." [42]

On February 22, 1968 a Ward Car Lieutenant reported that garbage was being dumped in the street in front of 734 Walker. [43]

At Union Hall on Firestone February 22, 1968 there were approx. 950 strikers and strike sympathisers present who were addressed by Rev. WALKER, T. O. JONES, P. J. CLAMPA, JERRY WURF, TOMMY POWELL, REV. EZEKIEL BELL, JESSIE EPPS, CORNELIA CRENSHAW, O. W. PICKETT and CHARLES ARMOUR, and the move was made to assemble in the City Council Chambers at 1PM and stay there until the City Council arrived at some decision. By 1PM the City Council Chambers were filled, and after Council Members recessed(The City Strike Committee) it was suggested that they go to the South Hall of the Auditorium but this suggestion was overruled and they stated that they were going to stay there until they got some consideration. This was followed by a number of speeches by JESSE EPPS, O. Z. EVERS, JAMES MORRIS LAWSON JR., and JERRY WURF.

February 22, 1968 (continued)

The City Council Strike Committee returned to the Council Chambers at 4:45PM and reported that the Strikers' demands had been approved by the Committee with a vote of two with one abstaining(Mr. Lewis Donelson) after which JERRY WURF, International President of the American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees (AFSCME) thanked the Committee for their support and the Committee meeting was adjourned. [44]

However, earlier in the meeting, sandwich meat and bread and a huge coffee urn had been brought to the City Council Chambers at approx. 3PM and the Rev. Ezekiel Bell had called his church asking that they bring 300 or 400 sandwiches stating over the telephone that they had decided to stay at City Hall three or four days if necessary. [45]

At one time the REV. EZEKIEL BELL stated they would stay there as long as 40 days if necessary. He also called VASCO SMITH asking him to come down to speak, and to make arrangements for lawyers in case the people get foolish. However after COUNCILMAN DAVIS adjourned the meeting by stating by stating they would meet with the City Council at 2:30PM February 23, 1968 in the South Hall of the Auditorium where a vote would be taken by the Council as to whether or not the recommendations of the Committee would be accepted, the Council Chambers were cleared and all of the picnic equipment removed at approximately 6PM. [46]

However, when JESSE TURNER, President of the Local N.A.A.C.P., left the meeting before the Committee decision it was reported that he had gone to advise all the strikers and strike sympathisers to bring their garbage to the front steps of City Hall. He was in the company of an unidentified white man at the time he is said to have arrived at this decision. [47]

February 23, 1968

On February 23, 1968 a threat was received by REFUSE REMOVAL SYSTEMS INC. The caller advised this company that they had better get out of the garbage business.[48] Bomb threats were reported both at Mayor Loeb's home and at City Hall on February 23, 1968,[49] and a Men's clothing store at 144 N. Avalon was threatened,[50] and there were rumors of a possible disturbance at Owens College between John B. Smith and his militant Invaders, and the College Administration. Furthermore a March and Demonstration sponsored by the N.A.A.C.P. was to be led from Clayborn Temple to City Hall and back at approximately 12 Noon.[51]

At the Union Hall on Firestone on the morning of February 23, 1968 approximately 600 strikers and strike sympathisers were addressed by T. O. JONES who announced that they were to meet with the City Council in the South Hall of the Auditorium at 2PM, and he stated he wanted them all to be there, and for them to call their friends as they wanted to pack the place. He further stated, "We are going to this meeting in a peaceful manner. We don't want to give the Police no excuse to arrest us. So if you have been drinking, please don't come down. You know drinking has a way to make us cut up."[52]

T. O. JONES was followed by P. J. CIAMPA, who introduced MR. JERRY WURF, who read an editorial in the morning paper, showing in the cartoon a picture of a Negro Man sitting on a Garbage Can. WURF said, "The papers are still against us." Then he reported that the Council Committee had recommended the Union proposals and announced that their recommendations would be presented to the City Council for a vote this date.[53]

TOMMY POWELL, AFL-CIO, then spoke saying that the proposal was a good one, and that he hoped for its success, but he too made an issue of the editorial in the Commercial Appeal of that date. He too, said, "We want Mr. Loeb to know that we are not coming down there for violence. We are coming in a peaceful manner, but determined."[54]

O. W. PICKETT then spoke and was followed by CORNELIA CRENSHAW, who said she had met that morning with COUNCILMAN J. O. PATTERSON, and that she understood that the proposal made yesterday had been changed and that she did not think they were going to like it. She said, "You see men, the City Council does things behind your back."[55]

P. J. CIAMPA then introduced a MR. ROSS who was the Executive Secretary of the AFL-CIO, who substantiated CORNELIA CRENSHAW'S remarks. He further said, "It is about time for this City to realize that we are tired of being kicked around like dogs. We want more money and better working conditions."

The REV. EZEKIEL BELL then came to the speaker's stand with a sleeping bag, and said, "Men, I am tired of this thing. They invited us down yesterday. We didn't want to come, and then they wanted to put us out. I say to you, if they don't approve our proposal, we ought to stay. Not move. Stay."[56]

T. O. JONES closed the meeting by re-iterating again, that they wanted peace and no trouble at the meeting at 2PM. He stated again that if they had been drinking for them not to come.[57]

Early on the morning of February 23, 1968, Director Frank C. Holloman, Chief J. C. Macdonald, and Capt. J. G. Ray and Lt. E. H. Arkin of the Intelligence unit had gone to the Auditorium and with the manager of the Auditorium personally examined the exits and entrances with a view toward planning a security pattern in the event a disorder should occur in the building following the Council Meeting.

Prior to the arrival of the Councilmen, and the Strikers and Strike Sympathisers, Capt. J. G. Ray and Lt. E. H. Arkin positioned themselves in the old projection booth at the top of the Auditorium, with Walkie Talkie Communications with Headquarters, a tape recorder and binoculars where they could observe the crowd. Inspector Sam Evans, Capt. John Molnar, Capt. Glenn Moore and members of the Emergency Squad were detailed to the auditorium during the Council Session, and were directed by Director Holloman, to use extreme restraint during the meeting and to do nothing to provoke an incident, and all reports are that their conduct in the auditorium was highly commendable.[58]

At 1:45PM February 23, 1968 the Memphis City Council assembled in the South Hall of the Auditorium, where a group of tables had been placed together on the stage. Approximately 1000 strikers and strike sympathisers had assembled in the auditorium proper. Chairman of the City Council, Downing Pryor then read the following proposal.

Whereas on February 22, 1968, the Committee on Public Works of the City Council held a hearingand made certain recommendations relative to requests of the striking employees of the Department of Sanitation and

Wherea the City Council has fully considered same, Be it therefore resolved that the Council recommends that:

1. The right of employees of the Department of Sanitation to form and join a Union be recognized.
2. Their right to elect Union officials of their choosing be recognized.
3. Their right to select representatives to negotiate for them, and on their behalf be recognized.
4. These employees be included in Civil Service.
5. Provisions for fair promotions be provided.
6. Fair hospitalization, adequate life insurance coverage, and a uniform pension plan be afforded.
7. A fair sick leave and a uniform vacation plan be established.

8. A meaningful grievance procedure with the right of union representation at all steps be established.

9. A wage increase be provided at the earliest possible date.

Whereas the Council finds that the Mayor has agreed to these recommendations. Be it further resolved that the Council recognizes that the Mayor has the sole authority to act in behalf of the City as its spokesman in the current matters involving the Sanitation Department.

Be it further resolved that with these assurances the Council urges the employees of the Department of Sanitation to return to their jobs and allow their representatives to complete the negotiations in this matter. 59)

This caused much controversy from the audience. As Chairman of the Council, Downing Pryor, was adjourning the meeting, T. O. JONES and JESSE EPPS hollered from the audience that they wanted to be heard. At this time Mr. Pryor advised them that this was a Council Meeting and not a Public hearing and adjourned the meeting at this time. 60)

At this time T. O. Jones hollered out, "Give us the mike" and started walking up on the stage asking for the microphone, but the power had been turned off on the microphones at this time by the Auditorium authorities at the request of Downing Pryor. A few remarks were made by the REV. JAMES MORRIS LAWSON JR, and some of the other ministers at this time to the effect, "If they don't give us the microphone then we will take one." They were joined by the Union leaders in their demand for the microphone. 61)

T. O. JONES then said, "You see what promises are. They have lied to us again." He further stated, " the proposal was not the one that had been agreed upon the day before, and said, "you can see the Councilmen are with the Mayor. They wont even give us a microphone so that our president can talk to us." 62)

At this time VASCO SMITH came to the podium with the editorial page of the Commercial Appeal in his hand stating, "I want you to see this picture. Here they got a black man on top of a garbage can. They say we are stinking black folks. What are we going to do about this paper." The answer from the audience was, "Boycott the paper!" 63)

JERRY WURF, International President of the American Federation of State, County, Municipal Employees(AFSCME) came to the podium and backed up VASCO SMITH'S statement stating: " You see the white folks in this town don't like you because you are black." "This picture proves what I am saying." He then went on to say that the proposal agreed on by the Council was not the one they had agreed on the day before, and added, "We are not going to accept no 5 (5) five cent an hour raise." 64)

February 23, 1968(continued)

A. W. WILLIS, Mayorial candidate in the recent elections and State Legislator then addressed the group and said, " I am glad to see you standing together. This is the only way to get anywhere. We had the same problem in Nashville where a family of more than 3(three) cannot walk down the street or they will be arrested and given a 10 year sentence." He continued to say, " We have a Bill in the House now, I am fighting, to avoid such a thing." 65)

✓ JESSE TURNER, local President of theN.A.A.C.P. then addressed the group and stated among other things, "What we ought to do is bring all our garbage and dump it on Main Street." 66)

O. Z. EVERS, militant head of C.O.R.E. then addressed the group and stated, ' I am going to call a meeting tonight of my council and ask them permission to bring to this City, H.Rap Brown, and Stokeley Carmichael. If they want trouble, we will give them trouble.' 67)

Following EVERS, JESSE EPPS spoke, stating, "As I have said to you before, if we can do this thing in Mississippi, we can do it in Tennessee, but I don't know now. This City is worse than Mississippi." 68)

T. O. JONES then addressed the group and stated, "When we leave here we are going to march from here to Mason Temple. We are not going to march on the sidewalks but down the middle of the street. I would like to say this, I am not going to be responsible for what anyone does." 69)

JESSE EPPS then advised the audience to wait for the Union heads to start the march and for them to follow. At this time they all filed out of the Auditorium in an angry mood, prepared to march South on Main from Poplar. 70)

When informed that a march on Main had been decided on by the group, and that the group had reacted in a disorderly fashion to the proposal of the City Council, walking out of the auditorium on JAMES MORRIS LAWSON JR, who had begun to speak, The Police Department was faced with the decision of whether to confront this large and angry group in front of the Auditorium, which would have required the use of considerable force, or to let them March

harassed and cursed from the beginning of the March. 71)

The line of the Police Squad Cars were ordered to drive bumper to bumper to the East of the Marchers, in an attempt to keep them four abreast. According to the Statement of Ptlmn. Jimmy Carol Kellum, who was riding in one of these cars, between Jefferson and Court there was a line of officers marching between the Squad Cars and the marchers, but the behavior of the marchers became so unruly, it was necessary for these policemen to drop back and let the strikers move closer to the the center line. The marching Policemen then formed on the East of the Squad Cars placing the Squad Cars between them and the marchers. 72)

Radio tapes reflect that at 3;41PM the men were ordered to take their gas masks off, and re-inforcements were asked for the intersection of Main and Jefferson and at 3;45PM the cars were ordered to drive bumper to bumper and hold the marchers to the curb. At this same time, Motorcycles were ordered to stop Northbound Traffic at Main and Jefferson. 73)

As the marchers arrived at Main and Court radio tapes reflect they were marching 8 and 10 abreast, with their arms locked. At this time the order came out that sirens were not to be used. At 3;55PM radio tapes reflect that the marchers were trying to start arguments with the police, but the Police were ordered to ignore them., and to keep the march moving. 74)

As the marchers got to Gayoso on South Main in front of Goldsmiths Department Store an eye witness relates the following: "On Main just South of Gayoso the march had stopped and the marchers became very loud and started cursing the Police who were riding with the emergency and regular squad cars parallel to the line of marchers. At this time I had stopped the car I was driving and was standing outside the car approximately 10 ft from the front of the march observing T. O. JONES and the Male Negro in the green sweater. T. O. JONES then walked to a black squad car, motioning and hollering though I did not hear the words he used, but I heard him and saw the gestures he was making. I then heard a cry from the Male Colored in the green sweater to turn the squad car over. At this point I moved up closer to this particular Squad car, and I saw T. O. JONES MOVE IN FRONT of the Squad Car in order to make it stop. And then he hollered, 'Yeah, tip it over." and to this reply JOHN KEARNEY(the man in the green sweater) motioned for the rest of the marchers behind him to help him tip the Squad Car over. And at this point approximately 15 or 20 other marchers placed their hands on the right side of the car and began to rock it. The car was occuppied by six(6) Uniform officers. And at one point the car was tipped on its left side approximately at the rims and the lower panelling, and I thought it was going over. Capt. Glenn Moore called for other officers to assist him with their shoulders and hands to prevent the car from being turned over." 75)

February 23, 1968 (continued)

Radio tapes reflect that this incident occurred at 3;56PM. At 3;57PM the men were ordered to get their gas masks on and to come in. At 3;58PM Inspector Sam Evans reported on radio that he heard glass breaking in Goldsmiths. However there were no windows broken, as Goldsmiths are equipped with new riot proof glass and though the windows move when pressure is applied they do not break., but give off a sound as if glass were breaking. 76)

An order was then given by Asst. Chief U. T. Bartholomew to disperse the crowd, North and South of the incident. Chemical Mace was used, and proved very effective, and seven arrests were made. Police on foot were provided with gas masks and riot sticks. The crowd was dispersed in a matter of minutes, with a minimum use of force. A portion of the marchers reformed South of the scene and continued on to Clayborn Temple. 77) *At 4;10PM the crowd was reported to be under control.* 78)

This police action became controversial and there was considerable reaction to it in the National Press. 79). *A complaint was registered with the Internal Security Bureau of the Memphis Police Department by Jacques Wilmore, the then Southern Regional Director of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, who was in the march along with BAXTON BRYANT of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, BOBBY DOCTOR, and other members of MR. WILMORE'S staff, who were Maced at this time.* 80)

In the Commercial Appeal of February 24, 1968, Staff writer, Joseph Sweet, quotes Mayor Loeb as stating: " Events of today demonstrate that Memphis will not tolerate Civil Disorder and with the continuing support of all the people of this City to whom I am most grateful for their expression of confidence, order will be maintained. " 81)

On the night of February 23, 1968 Director of Fire and Police, Frank C. Holloman, met in the Room of Baxton Bryant, Executive Director of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, at Hotel Peabody with the Following members of the local Negro Community: REV. JAMES MORRIS LAWSON, JESSE TURNER, Local Pres. of the NAACP; GERALD FANION, and JACQUES WILMORE, Southern Regional Director of the Office of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, and two other members of his staff BOBBY DOCTOR, and ROSETTA MILLER. At this meeting BAXTON BRYANT, and the others complained of the indiscriminate use of Mace in front of Goldsmith's Department Store, and of the alleged excessive force used in the arrest of JOSEPH KEARNEY, Male Negro, who was one of the Male Negroes who along with T. O. JONES President of Local 1733, AFSCME, had attempted to overturn a Squad Car in front of Goldsmith's Department Store.

Director Holloman at this time pointed out to them that there was no evidence of the use of excessive force as JOSEPH KEARNEY (who was easily identified because of the green sweater he was wearing) had resisted arrest, and attempted to use a knife on the officers, which knife had been confiscated at the scene and was being held as evidence in this case, Director Holloman further advised them that the use of MACE at this time had not been indiscriminate, but used

only after attempts to break the glasses at Goldsmiths had been observed, and in the considered opinion of the officers at the scene a disorder existed and therefore had to be brought under control. 82)

To summarize the events of February 23, 1968 and evaluate them though there had been previous near riots in Memphis in the summer of 1967, February 23, 1968 represents the first time when the Memphis Police Department was confronted and attacked by a large and unruly crowd. They re-acted cooly and efficiently, prevented a serious tragedy from occurring, arrested seven of the offenders, and dispersed the crowd by using Mace in a matter of minutes without any excessive force having to be used against the Demonstrators in the March. It was a major test for the Department, and the men of the Department met it with much credit to themselves, and the Department.

* * * * * * * *

24

February 24, 1968 (Saturday)

Harassment of businesses and vandalism increased on February 24, 1968 with 7 incidents being reported.[83] Furthermore garbage was thrown in the street in the area around Fourth and Chelsea,[84] and one person was assaulted in a Harlem House in a discussion of the Sanitation Strike.[85]

Kenneth

Information had been received that our informers had been noticed at the meetings at the Union Hall and had been threatened with bodily harm, and for this reason new observers were sent to Union Hall on this date. One of these Louis McKay, Male Negro, while in the Union Hall on Firestone, where there were approximately 500 Sanitation Workers and Sympathisers assembled was spotted as being a Memphis Police Officer, and grabbed as he attempted to leave. He was disarmed of his weapon, and a canister of Mace he had on his person, after he had taken several blows in a struggle with Union men. At this time CORNELIA CRENSHAW left the platform and advised the men holding Pllmn. McKay not to hurt him because that is what they wanted, "downtown". He was then dragged to the platform where he was met by TAYLOR BLAIR, White Male, Public Relations man for the Electrical Workers Union, who kept saying in a loud voice that McKay was, "a dirty black son of a bitch" and that he had sold his race out. After being publicly harassed McKay was finally released and turned over to a Uniform Lieutenant outside the building, who brought him to Headquarters, and later to John Gaston Hospital, as he had been manhandled.[86]

At 6PM the same evening approximately 600 people assembled at Mason Temple. They were in a highly emotional condition, and there was much talk of tearing the City apart, and of bringing in STOKELEY CARMICHAEL. CORNELIA CRENSHAW spoke up for boycotting the newspapers and Main Street stores. In addition to her REV. LEROY DONSON, REV. HENRY LOGAN STARKS, and MR. ROSS, Executive Secretary of the AFL-CIO spoke to the group. The REV. KENNE WHALUM spoke at this time and said this was not a race issue, but a Human Right issue, and went on to say that it was hard to control the issue when there were so many factions trying to turn it to their own interest. MRS. THOMAS MATTHEWS was present at this meeting and talked to one of the informers stating that she woul be glad when STOKELEY CARMICHAEL arrived, stating that he had been called and would be here in a couple of days. At this time the REV. JAMES MORRIS LAWSON Jr. got up and stated, "We are here to discuss very serious business which will determine the fate of this City." He was told then that men from the News Media were in the Church, and he answered, "All right then, some of you rough men, we want them out of here. I know there are no policemen here--they should have learned their lesson at Union Hall today." Then someone said, "There are one or two here now.", and the REV LAWSON said, "I still want you to leave and you men know how to do it. Just remove them." At this time the informers left the meeting.[87]

February 24, 1968, City Officials went into Chancery Court and obtained a broad injunction against the strike from Chancellor Robert Hoffman which gave the City the right to seek Contempt of Court citations against any leader of the Union who engaged in marches orother demonstrations and also prohibited the strike itself.[88]

February 25, 1968 (Sunday)

On February 25, 1968, one Sanitation Employee had his home vandalized,[89] and information was received that two Black Muslims from out of town had come to Memphis armed, for the purpose of assassinating Mayor Henry Loeb. This was checked out, but the Black Muslims were not located.[90]

February 26, 1968 (Monday)

On February 26, 1968 there was a bomb threat to a Loeb's Laundry, and another threat received by a female white citizen.[92] Further, there were rumors abroad that Mayor Loeb's home would be burned, and that Lowensteins and Goldsmith's Department Stores would be burned.[93]

There were two marches on February 26, 1968. The Press Scimitar of that date reports on the morning march in which approximately 130 persons were involved under the caption ;of: Orderly March made by Strike Sympathisers. These persons carried placards with the captions: ' Dignity and Decency for our Sanitation Workers", " Keep Your Money in Your Pocket. ' and " Jim Crow must go. " This march was monitored by a Police Helicopter which gave frequent reports as to the size and mood of the march. The afternoon march started at 3;45PM and had approximately 150 marchers. According to Baxton Bryant, Executive Director, of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, the marches were to continue for the remainder of the week of February 26- March 2, 1968. Baxton Bryant had been overheard on February 24, 1968 by Inspector E. C. Swann of the Memphis Police Department making the remark, "We have got to make this a racial incident if we are to succeed. " [95]

On the evening of February 26, 1968 there was a meeting of the Ministers' Association at Clayborn Temple. REV. MALCOLM BLACKBURN, Associate Pastor of Clayborn Temple, noting JOHN B. SMITH, a well known Negro Militant and activist in the meeting called on him to speak, at which time JOHN B. SMITH made a fiery speech, stating, "We should scatter garbage all over City Hall. " He further stated that prayer was no longer any good. ' We have to get out and beat the White Power Structure: " REV. HENRY LOGAN STARKS, pastor of St. James. A. M. E. Church and President of the Minister's Association took exception to JOHN B. SMITH speech, stating that people had the right to talk, but not to violence. JOHN B. SMITH is alleged to have retorted to this remark: ' You do the praying and we'll do the rest. ' [96]

Secret

February 27, 1968 (Tuesday)

There was one instance of Malicious Mischief reported on February 27, 1968, and one trash fire started. There was a fire at 392 Carpenter, and rumors were abroad, that the Sanitation workers were planning to burn down the houses of the scabs who were picking up the garbage, and that MARTIN LUTHER KING JR, STOKELEY CARMICHAEL and other black Militants were to arrive in Memphis on February 28, 1968. [97]

February 27, 1968 (Tuesday) continued)

Approximately 300 Strike Sympathisers marched to City Hall on 2/27/68, and when they arrived at the City Council Chambers, only 40 seats were left, which they filled, and the rest of them remained in the Foyer at City Hall. Council Chairman DOWNING PRYOR stated that the Council would conduct its regular business and that MR. JERRY WURF would be given 30 minutes after they finished their business to go over the Union issues again. 98)

Chancellor Hoffman had all of the 23 defendants in the Injunction hearing ordered to his Court for violation of the Injunction, and at 3:30PM Sheriff's deputies served these citations, and those in violation went to Judge Hoffman/'s Court, but Chairman Pryor promised that the Council would remain in session so that they could return and air their views. 99)

Noted at the City Council Meeting this date were REV. JAMES MORRIS LAWSON JR., MAXINE SMITH, REV. HENRY LOGAN STARKS, BAXTON BRYANT, WHITTIER SENGSTACKE JR., and EDWARD HARRIS, photographers for the Tri State Defender, JUDY DRAPER COULTER, long time Civil Rights activist, REV. DICK MOON, JUDGE BEN HOOKS, JIMMY SHEPHARD, REV. H. RALPH JACKSON, REV. MALCOLM BLACKBURN, JESSE TURNER, O. W. PICKETT, CORNELIA CRENSHAW, O. Z. EVERS, REV. HAROLD MIDDLEBROOK, GERALD FANION, REV. EZEKIEL BELL, REV. SAMUEL B. KYLE, ALVIN KING, MR. HERSCHEL FEIBLEMAN, of O. E. O., SAMUEL CARTER, REV. WILLIAM SMITH, REV. LOWE, the REV. T. C. LIGHTFOOT, REV. ATKINS, ROSETTA MILLER, and JACQUES WILMORE, Southern Regional Director of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission. The ministers were allowed 30 minutes to air their grievances. REV. WM. SMITH came to the platform and talked about the history of racial problems. REV. SAMUEL B. KYLES came to the platform and stated, "We are surrounded by Police, who are really ready for us. They have them all lined up around us in Emergency Cars ready to gas us again. We came peacefully and this is the greeting we get. Whose City Hall is this ? We are being treated like criminals . They won't even let us use the rest rooms." Then the REV. BEAUCHAMP spoke saying that white men and negroes should get together and communicate. 100)

The REV. JAMES MORRIS LAWSON JR., then spoke saying that he wanted to talk about two kinds of sticks, one, the stick of the Police Officer which he used in his brutality against the black man, suppressing him in his progress for the past 300 years. The other stick was that used by the wheels of the City Government wherein if the stick of Law Enforcement did not suppress the black man then the stick of the Legislative body did. He then stated that the group congregated was a peaceful group, but pointing to the Police, he stated, "it appears that we are surrounded by the Gestapo." He then made reference to the February 23 incident inferring that the Police started the disturbance. He said he had been gassed three times trying to stop Police Brutality. JERRY WURF then returned to the Council Chambers and went over the 9 issues on record, and mentioned that the dues checkoff demanded by the Union was the crux of the matter. The meeting was then adjourned. 101)

February 27, 1968(Tuesday) continued.

On the night of February 27, 1968 a Mass meeting was held at St. Paul Baptist Church which was attended by 250 to 300 persons, where again the Rev SAMUEL B. KYLES, re-iterated his complaints of being surrounded by the Police, and treated like cows. He then made the statement, "This was a labor issue in the beginning, but it is a race issue now, and we are at war." 102)

The Union heads were then introduced, and they were followed by the REV. MALCOLM BLACKBURN, Associate pastor of Clayborn Temple, C.M.E. Church. He too spoke against the Police, stating, "We are not violent. We come in peace. We want Justice." He turned then to the audience and said, "I know you are proud that you are black. I am proud that I am white. Everyone should be proud of what they are." 103)

The REV. SAMUEL KYLE concluded the meeting by saying, "If they put the Union leaders in Jail, the preachers will have to take over." adding, "If they put the preachers in Jail, then the members would come next." 104)

February 28, 1968(Wednesday)

On February 28, 1968 a cache of dynamite was found at 853 N. Dunlap, and suspicious cars were noted at the Democrat Road Sanitation Dump & Sub-Station.[105] Three cases of vandalism were reported at 630 Chelsea; 853 N. Dunlap, and 2867 Yale.[106]

On February 28, 1968 at 3PM the Local NAACP sponsored a march from Clayborn Temple to City Hall, returning down Main Street from City Hall to Clayborn Temple again.[107]

On the night of February 28, 1968 there was a Mass meeting at St. James A.M.E. Church at 600 North Fourth for the Sanitation Strikers which was attended by approximately 300 people, who were addressed by BISHOP HAMLIN, REV. ROWE, JERRY WURF, P.J. CIAMPA, WILLIAM LUCY, JOSEPH BAISLEY, TAYLOR BLAIR, JESSE EPPS, T.O. JONES, REV. RALPH JACKSON, O.W. PICKETT, REV. E.L. BROWN, REV. E.C. LIGHTFOOT, REV. EZEKIEL BELL, REV. HERRON, DICK MOON, VASCO SMITH, BISHOP J.O. PATTERSON SR., GERALD FANION, REV. SAMUEL B. KYLES, MRS. THOMAS MATTHEWS, and the REV. HAROLD MIDDLEBROOK, who reported that he had met with the young people that afternoon at Centenary Methodist Church, and had received their committment to support the Sanitation Strike, and that he would meet with the College Students on February 29, 1968, and get their committments.[108]

February 29, 1968(Thursday)

In the Commercial Appeal of February 29, 1968, MAYOR HENRY LOEB reported that there were 317 men working in the Sanitation Department, 108 of whom had never gone out on strike, and 62 workers who had returned to work, and 147 new men who had been employed since the strike.[109]

February 29, 1968 (Thursday) continued.

In the Press Scimitar of 2/29/68 Mayor Henry Loeb is reported to have presented an open letter to the Sanitation Workers, re-iterating that a strike by Public employees was illegal, and stating that we are a Nation governed by Law, and that as Mayor he had sworn to uphold the Law. He further stated that as a pre-condition to any agreement, that the strike must end. After these conditions were met he promised to set down with the employees or their representatives and work out any differences that existed between them. 110)

On February 29, 1968 one Sanitation worker received a threatening telephone call, and one paper boy was threatened in Dixie Mall, 111) and there was one case of vandalism at 781 Firestone. 112)

On February 29, 1968 there was also a Mass March participated in by the students under the leadership of the Rev. Harold Middlebrook, on Main Street, which lasted until the stores closed., and at 5:30PM 27 male and female Negro teenagers and one male and female white teenager, marched from Clayborn Temple following the same route as the mass March until they got to Main Street, at which time they picketed these stores on Main Street until 6:30PM, focusing their attention on Goldsmiths, Ferel & Lowensteins, and Lowensteins Department Stores, and some of them singing and chanting, "don't buy from that store no more." 113)

There was a mass meeting at Mt. Pisgah Church at Park and Marechal Neil on the night of February 29, 1968. There were approximately 200 people at this meeting. Ministers and AFL-CIO leaders addressed the assembly. GERALD FANION and a news photographer from the Tri State Defender, EDWARD JAMES HARRIS, were arrested outside this meeting for Jaywalking by two traffic officers, which created a disturbance and a reaction from persons such as MAXINE SMITH, Local Executive Director of the NAACP, and BAXTON BRYANT, Executive Secretary of the Tennessee Human Relations Council, who were present. Almost immediately following this arrest, members of the Internal Security Bureau initiated an investigation.

The Investigation reflected that the arresting officers had used Poor Judgement, and they were charged with Neglect of Duty, and on the following date, March 1, 1968, Director Frank Holloman went to Division III of City Court at 9AM before the Hon. Judge Ray Churchill, and asked that both the charges against MR. GERALD FANION, and against MR. EDWARD JAMES HARRIS be dismissed as the Police Department was in error in this case. JUDGE CHURCHILL then dismissed the charges. 114)

On February 29, 1968 Union attorneys asked that the State Chancery Court Injunction against the Strike leaders be removed to U.S. District Court, because it violated their Constitutional Rights.

In an article in the Commercial Appeal of 4/5/68, captioned Day to Day March Events, Shattered by Sniper's Bullet., it is indicated that on February 29, 1968 the Police arrested persons who refused to leave the Council Chambers, after a meeting in which the Council again refused concessions in the strike, is apparently in error, as Police Department Records do not reflect that any arrests were made at City Hall for this reason on this date. 115)

MARCH 1, 1968 (Friday)

Federal Judge Robert MacRae refused jurisdiction in the petition issued by Chancellor Hoffman against the Union Leaders. The Press Scimitar of 3/1/68 reported that Judge MacRae stated that he had no jurisdiction in the Sanitation Strike case, and ordered it remanded back to Chancellor Hoffman's Court. Judge MacRae further stated, that in order for a case to be removed from State to Federal Courts it must be shown that the plaintiffs are being denied a specific legislated right establishing racial equality. 116)

Increase in tension was noticeable on March 1, 1968 with 3 cases of vandalism reported as well as an attempted Arson at 753 Edith, four cases of threats and harassment to Sanitation workers, and a disturbance at Hollywood and Chelsea oriented around the Sanitation Strike, 117) as well as rumors that STOKELEY CARMICHAEL and other SNCC members were coming to Memphis. 118)

There was a march of 270 Striking Sanitation workers at 3:20PM March 1, 1968 from Clayborn Temple to City Hall, but it was an orderly march and there were no incidents. 119)

March 2, 1968 (Saturday)

On March 2, 1968, The Tri-State Defender, a weekly newspaper, circulated largely in the Negro Community in Memphis carried several articles on the incident involving the confrontation of the Police & the Marchers on February 23, 1968 under such captions as: BEING BEATEN by COPS, calling the Police Action of that date vicious attacks by racist Policemen on Black Citizens and referring to this incident as one of Police Brutality. In another article in this same issue written by Whittier A. Sengstacke Jr., and EDWARD HARRIS under the caption, NEGRO COMMUNITY, LABOR, MINISTERS BACK SANITATION WORKERS, they reported that Local Citizens staged several marches during the week protesting Police Brutality, and their sympathy with the Sanitation Workers. This article further reported that a Blue Print for backing the Sanitation workers had been adopted by 150 ministers meeting at Mason Temple during the week. 120)

On the same date, the MEMPHIS WORLD, another Negro weekly published in Memphis carried similar articles under such captions as: STRIKING GARBAGE WORKERS BATTLE POLICE IN MEMPHIS. 121)

In the Commercial Appeal of March 2, 1968 MAYOR HENRY LOEB is reported to have met with 75 Local Ministers on the strike situation, and is said to have reported the meeting to be friendly and productive. 122)

On March 2, 1968, 5 cases of Vandalism were reported, and 8 cases of threats and harassment to Sanitation employees not on strike. There was as well a fire at Fourth and Monroe believed to have been set by arsonists, and rumors of fires on Dunlap Street which did not materialize. 123)

March 2, 1968 (continued)

On March 2, 1968, 135 Negro and White students were led in a march from Clayborn Temple to Main Street by the Rev. Henry Logan Starks, where they picketted various businesses until approximately 1PM when they returned to Clayborn Temple. [124]

At 3PM, March 2, 1968, 338 striking Sanitation workers marched from Clayborn Temple to City Hall and back between 3:30PM and 5PM. Both of these marches were orderly. [125]

March 3, 1968 (Sunday)

Though March 3, 1968 was a Sunday, Vandalism continued, 8 specific cases were reported along with a garbage barrel fire at 1440 Menager. [126]

There was a meeting at the Parkway Gardens Presbyterian Church, on the topic; The Reason Minority Groups Dislike the Police, at 9:30AM March 3, 1968. The Rev. Ezekiel Bell, pastor, presided, and Det. E. E. Redditt of the Memphis Police Department was present and attempted to explain police responsibilities and actions, but was asked such questions as, "How frequently are Police Officers psycho-analyzed," by obviously unfriendly persons at the meeting such as JUDY COULTER, FW, a long time Civil Rights worker. It was apparent that REV. EZEKIEL BELL, tolerated Det. Redditt, but was not unduly pleased about having him at the meeting. The meeting was attended by approximately 3 Male Whites, 12 Female Whites, and approximately 27 Male and Female Negroes. [127]

There was a meeting March 2, 1968 at the A. M. E. Church on West Shelby Drive in Shelby County, of Ministers and Strike sympathisers. One of the speakers at this meeting was ROSETTA MILLER, Field Representative of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission, who stated, that she had been called a female RAP BROWN, and a sister to STOKELEY CARMICHAEL, but she stated that she believed in Non-Violence but believed in Speaking up. Referring to a Chines Grocer, with whom the Negro citizens in that area had been having trouble, as he was impolite to them, she stated: " You black people better wake up and get together, just as the Sanitation Workers have brought Memphis together, it is going to take all of us uniting together to get the needed results, because the white man is not going to hand you anything, particularly on an individual basis. --then referring back to the Chinese Grocer, "I am saying the Chinaman is going to leave, if I have to do it myself." [128]

REV. JAMES MORRIS LAWSON, JR. was also a speaker at this meeting, the first reported in Shelby County, and spoke of the Minister's alliance, and asked persons at the meeting to boycott Downtown Stores, Loeb Enterprises, and the Commercial Appeal and Press Scimitar, and asked for total black involvement. [129]

MARCH # 4, 1968(Monday)

The Commercial Appeal of March 4, 1968 reported that an 8 hour Gospel Singing was planned for that date at Mason Temple, 988 Mason, sponsored by the Concerned Citizens Committee for Sanitation Workers and their families. 130)

On March 4, 1968 four cases of vandalism were reported two of which were directed against Loeb Enterprises, and between 7:35PM and 8:25PM between 7 and 17 pickets marched in front of the Loeb's Laundry at Lauderdale and South Parkway. 131)

There were two marches on March 4, 1968. At 3:45PM - 334 Sanitation Workers marched single file in an orderly fashion from Clayborn Temple to City Hall and back. This march was led by the Rev. H. Ralph Jackson, REV. HENRY LOGAN STARKS, and the REV. MALCOLM BLACKBURN. The second march involved 43 Male White and Male Negro teenagers, who marched on Main Street between 5:45PM and 7:30PM picketting various businesses. Only one incident is reported, that being the case of the picket on Main at Madison who threatened and cursed Female Negro customers coming out of Walgreens. No arrests were made. 132)

On the night of March 4, 1968 at 7:30PM there was a mass meeting at the Eastern Star Church at 1334 Exchange. Ministers and Strike leaders addressed the group. Notable among the speakers were the REV. EZEKIEL BELL, who stated, "You know I always say a lie is a lie. Memphis is going to be a better city to live in, or there won't be no Memphis at all.' There were cries from the audience at this time, 'We will burn it.' to which the REV. EZEKIEL BELL retorted, 'We can do that too.' The REV. HENRY LOGAN STARKS, head of the Negro Minister's alliance then spoke: "The last time at the City Council Meeting they made a believer out of me. They lied to us the same as the Mayor did. We are going to start marching tomorrow (March 5, 1968) at 1:30PM. We are going to this meeting. They are not going to fool us out of there anymore. We are going to stay until they do something about our Sanitation problem.' 133)

IT IS NOTABLE, that JOHN B. SMITH, notorious local black militant, and several of his Invaders were at this meeting, and passed out copies of Afro-American Brotherhood Speaks, (Black Thesis, Vol. 1, No. 7). 134)

MARCH 5, 1968 (Tuesday)

The Commercial Appeal of 3/5/68 carried a story under the caption: MAYOR WARY OF PARLEY PLAN which reported that there was some talk of a Mediation Board to be formed for the Sanitation Strike which was to be composed of one member of the City Government, one representative of Organized Labor and an Impartial Third Party. The purpose of the Board was to assist in Governmental Employee Relations. [135]

The Press Scimitar of 3/5/68 carried a story under the caption of: STRIKE CROWD ALERTS POLICE AT CITY HALL. This was the story of the arrest of 121 Strike Sympathisers when they refused to leave the City Council Chambers. The story went on to say that the Strike Dispute was back in Chancery Court after a Federal Judge had refused for the second time to intervene. The story goes on to report that there were 200 Policemen in the building, and that the City Hall had been ringed with 100 Sheriff's Deputies, and states that the mass arrests capped the boisterous ending of the Council Sessions on that date. The meeting is reported to have been punctuated with angry outbursts, cheering, singing and at times profanity. [136]

The rowdiness came at the end of a day that saw strike activity also going on in the Courts, in the Union Hall, and in the Streets. Those arrested voluntarily marched out of the Council Chambers two abreast under Police escort, and between solid lines of Policemen, stretching from City Hall to the Police Station. All arrested parties were booked on City and State Charges of Disorderly Conduct, then released without bond about two hours later.

The arrests followed an abrupt adjournment of the City Council in the middle of an emotional address by the REV. EZEKIEL BELL. The minister attacked the Council for not supporting the Sanitation Workers. He is quoted as saying, "I say you men have no backbone." Hen then shook his finger at the Councilmen and said, "And you are all going to hell." At this point Councilman Danelson grabbed the microphone and shouted, flushed and angrily, "Mr. Bell, Mr. Bell, we have listened to you patiently. Either you speak to us with respect, or I will move for adjournment." To this the REV. BELL retorted, "If I insult you by telling you the truth, I can't help it. I don't like rats. I don't like black rats. I don't like white rats." The Councilthen adjourned with much dissent from the audience. [137]

At this point Asst. Chief Henry Lux walked calmly to the front of the room amid a throng of milling Negro Ministers and said over a bull horn, "We don't want any trouble, and we don't anticipate any trouble. If you choose to stay you will be in Violation of a City Ordinance and a State Law." Chief Lux then gave the group 30 minutes to leave. He repeated this order again in a calm voice. During the 30 minutes REV. JAMES MORRIS LAWSON began organizing the method in which the group would submit to arrest, with the crowd chanting,

MARCH 5, 1968 (Tuesday) continued.

"We want jail." Several Negro ministers urged those who did not wish to be arrested to leave, and many of them did.[138]

While the Sanitation Workers and Sympathisers were marching across the Street to City Jail a group of pickets who had been outside the Council Chambers marched back to Clayborn Temple, where the militant young Negroes were having a meeting.[139]

On March 5, 1968, one home of a sanitation worker was set afire at 1554 Standridge by a Molotov cocktail type firebomb.[140]

Following this mass arrest Maxine Smith, Executive Director of the Local Chapter of the N.A.A.C.P. lodged a complaint with Director of Fire and Police Frank C. Holloman, asking him to take action against Policemen and Policewomen who humiliated the Negro women who were arrested. Mrs. Smith charged that Police officers called Negro women by the first names and even made her stand with men in a washroom used by men.[141]

Mr. Holloman said the reason Mrs. Smith was called 'Maxine" instead of 'Mrs. Smith" was because she was booked as Maxine Smith in accordance with generally accepted policy. "The policy of booking persons in the jail has always been to use the first, middle, and last names and not to include Mr. or Mrs. regardless of race, creed or economic position of the prisoner." He further added, "Of the 119 arrests made, we have received complaints from three arrestees. One complained that when his property was returned to him, one stick of chewing gum was missing. One stated a screw was missing from her eyex-glasses. The third constitutes your complaint," he told Mrs. Smith. He said, "Bitterness and hate for whatever reason will surely never solve any problem regardless of its origin. I would enlist the cooperation of your organization to join in facing the future and working with reason, temperance and good will to make ours a better society with equal opportunity for all."[142]

MARCH 6, 1968 (Wednesday)

On March 6, 1968, Chancellor Hoffman held the seven top Sanitation Union Leaders in Contempt of a Court Order and gave each 10 days in Jail, and a $50.00 fine, but said they could purge themselves by calling off the four week strike.[143]

IT IS WORTHY OF NOTE that the copies of Afro Americans Speak, Black Thesis, Vol. 1, No. 7, carries on the last page a description of how to prepare Molotov Cocktails for use in riots.[144]

MARCH 6, 1968 (Wednesday) continued

On March 6, 1968 the harassment of Loeb Enterprises continued with four cases of Vandalism reported, and two groups of pickets reported, one participated in by the REV. MALCOLM BLACKBURN. There were in all 17 reports of Vandalism and Threats to Sanitation Workers on March 6, 1968. 145)

On March 6, 1968 the REV. HAROLD MIDDLEBROOK and ED CARTER, a Male White, came to Director Holloman's office with the complaint that the handle had been removed from a drinking fountain on the 6th floor at Central Police Headquarters to keep the Sanitation workers from having a drink. It developed that this particular fountain on the 6th floor had never been connected, and that this charge was drummed up to aggravate Police, Black Community relations. 146)

Furthermore on March 6, 1968 C. O. M. E. (Community on the Move for Equality) a group which grew out of the Minister's Allicance during the Garbage Strike published a circular trying to call the shooting of Patton Johnson, Male Negro in a burglary on the night of March 2, 1968, the result of his having marched with the Sanitation workers on the morning of March 2, 1968, calling for Marchers to take his place. 147)

At 4:30PM March 6, 1968, an unruly march of 100 Negro and Male White teenagers started at Clayborn Temple. The march was led by a Male White and a Male Negro carrying a placard which read: 'Justice is dead in Memphis." They were followed by 6 Male Negroes carrying a coffin. Other placards in the march read:"Your Kingdome may burn down, King Henry." Marchers became boisterous at City Hall, and placed the coffin at the top of the stairs and formed behind it, while the REV. HAROLD MIDDLEBROOK and the REV. MALCOLM BLACKBURN took out their Bibles and performed a mock burial ceremony, over Justice and MAYOR LOEB. At this time the REV. HAROLD MIDDLEBROOK stated that the teenagers would march every day from this point on. 148)

There was a Mass Meeting at Clayborn Temple at 7:30PM on March 6, 1968. At this meeting the REV. JAMES MORRIS LAWSON made the following remarks: "I don't go along with violence, but if violence does come don't tear up your own neighborhoods like they did in New York, New Jersey and Detroit. I won't destroy my neighborhood. That is where I live and I have to make the best of it. If you must have violence take it out East around Mayor Loeb's house.' 149)

MARCH, 7, 1968, (Thursday)

The United States Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati, Ohio, was asked to determine if the Federal Courts should rule on the Constitutionality of the injunction issued by Chancellor Robert Hoffman against the Sanitation Workers Strike. Union Attornies made another appeal in the State Courts, challenging Chancellor Hoffman's ruling that the Union Leaders were in contempt of his injunction because of their strike activities. 150)

Vandalism continued on March 7, 1968 with 12 instances being reported, four of which were directed at Loeb Enterprises. There were as well 3 threats to Sanitation workers, and a garbage fire reported. 151)

March 7, 1968, Det. E. E. Redditt, a Negro Detective with the Community Relations Bureau of the Memphis Police Department was approached outside of Clayborn Temple by Rosetta Miller, Field Representative of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission, who stated that she had stayed outside the Temple to warn him not to enter because he had taken the witness stand against the Sanitation Strikers in Judge Hoffman's Court, and if he entered he would meet with bodily harm. She further stated that REV. E. L. BROWN, REV. HAROLD MIDDLEBROOK, and REV. EZEKIEL BELL, had all talked about him, implying that he was not the type of Negro that was needed. 152)

On March 7, 1968 as well in front of Clayborn Temple, Plmn. W. B. Richmond of the Memphis Police Department who was working an intelligence assignment, was approached by ROSETTA MILLER, of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission and well known local black militant, who told RICHMOND that she knew he was selling them out by coming to the meetings, and said if he appeared at any more meetings she personally would get up and point him out to the audience. She said she had some very rought boys that would lay him up in the Hospital for 6 months or more. She further said she would like to shoot him herself, for a person who would go back and snitch to the Mayor or the white folks what was said at the meetings was no better than the white folks themselves. She stated the white folks were only using him.

There were two marches on March 7, 1968. The first was a loud, boisterous and disorderly march of approx. 120 Male & Female Negro teenagers, and one Male White, led by the REV. HAROLD MIDDLEBROOK, who were shouting, "Down with Loeb" and "Down with the Mace Spraying Cops." The second march was led by the REV. JAMES MORRIS LAWSON JR., and it was a peaceful and orderly march. 154)

MARCH 8, 1968 (Friday)

The Press Scimitar of March 8, 1968 reported that Pickets had staged a Sit-Down across the entrance at the Garbage Pick up Site at 2432 Democrat Rd. Approximately 12 Sanitation Strikers and Sympathisers sat down at the front entrance, but got up and moved on order of the Police. There was no violence. The Press Scimitar reported as well that there were approximately 6 fires in trash cans in the South end of town over a widely scattered area. Director Frank Holloman attributed this activity and other vandalism to the inflamatory sort of addresses being given the youth involved in the Sanitation Strike by Local Ministers. (155)

On Friday March 8, 1968 the Wall Street Journal ran an article on the Memphis Sanitation Strike entitled: GARBAGE STRIKE PILES UP NEGRO UNITY. This article was written by Norman Pearlstine. He concludes his article with the statement: "Whatever his virtues, the Mayor (HENRY LOEB) clearly has chosen to make the garbage strike a major confrontation. In so doing he has given the Civil Rights Movement here, the catalyst it has needed. No one knows when the strike will end or who will win it, but the far more important issue now is whether the Ministers and other Civil Rights Leaders will remain united, and energetic after it is over." (156.)

On Friday, March 8, 1968 a reliable intelligence source reporting on the Youth March for March 7, 1968 stated that at 4PM 76-100 teenagers, mostly young females gathered at the Minimum Salary Building at Clayborn Temple, where under the direction of a young Female Negro named PAT(Mayweather) they made placards reading: "Garbage is no problem. Loeb is a problem. This is our City Too." When they got to City Hall they were addressed by the REV. HAROLD MIDDLEBROOK, Youth leader, who stated, "Today we are bringing up empty garbage cans, but if nothing is done, we will bring up so much garbage, that he(Mayor Loeb) will not be able to stay in here for all the rats." They had been advised before the march, by the young Female Colored in charge at the Minimum Salary building to play it cool and observe all traffic rules, and give the Police no cause to arrest them. (157)

MARCH 9, 1968(Saturday)

On Saturday, March 9, 1968 the Press Scimitar carried a story, captioned: 75 SANITATION TRUCKS ROLLING--Record for Strike Period. The article further related that Sanitation Department supervisors reported that approximately 50 Strike Sympathisers and Strikers went to the Democrat Rd. Dump that date and heckled workers for 2 hours. This newspaper

MARCH 11, 1968 (Monday)

On Monday, March 11, 1968, the following article was printed in the Mobile Press, under the caption: PROLONGED GARBAGE STRIKE COULD SPREAD DISEASE and CAUSE RACIAL VIOLENCE. The article contained an outline of events in the Memphis Sanitation Strike and further stated: "Civil Rights leaders have said the demonstrations (in Memphis) will not stop even when the strike is settled. They termed the strike only the catalyst which united the City's Negroes, about 40% of the population, and promised the drive would continue for other goals including increased employment opportunities and better housing." 165)

The Press Scimitar of 3/11/68 carried the story: TWO ARRESTED AT SCHOOL IN GARBAGE STRIKE EFFORT. The story goes on to relate that two youths went into the Cafeteria at Carver High and attempted unsuccessfully to persuade students to join the March. They were ordered to leave the cafeteria by school officials but instead they sat down on the floor and were subsequently arrested. they were identified as JOHN HENRY FERGUSON, Male Negro 20, of 1279 Pennsylvania, and WILLIE JAMES JENKINS, Male Negro 18, of 86 West McLemore. They were charged with Resisting Arrest and a State Charge of Disorderly Conduct. 166)

There were only two cases of vandalism reported on March 11, 1968, but a Demonstration of approximately 17 strikers and sympathisers led by REV. MALCOLM BLACKBURN, the REV. EZEKIEL BELL, and the REV. HENRY LOGAN STARKS, was staged at the Democrat Road Dump. There was no violence and no arrests were made but the demonstrators cursed and threatened the Sanitation Workers and the Police. 167)

On March 11, 1968 a throw-away leaflet was circulated at Northside High school advocating a massive walkout by the students at 12 Noon to join the marchers at Clayborn Temple. These leaflets were passed out by MURRAY AUSTIN ERVIN, Male Negro who was president of the Senior Class at Northside, and a Male Negro ALEX JOHNSON. When approached by an Intelligence officer of the Memphis Police Department, ERVIN stated the White Power Structure in Memphis was behind all the trouble, and stated that the black majority at Northside High School was against the White Power Structure. 168)

IT IS WORTHY OF NOTE: that at 12:30PM March 11, 1968 a large group of students from Northside High School marched to Clayborn Temple, led by five Male Negroes between the ages of 18 and 22. 169)

MARCH 11, 1968 (Monday) continued.

The regular march on March 11, 1968 consisted of from 150 to 175 Male and Female Negroes led from Claybom Temple by the REV. H. RALPH JACKSON. However, approximately 25 feet behind this orderly march, a group of 125 to 150 young Male and Female Negroes who were marching four abreast, and shouting " Down with Loeb" and "We Hate Hunkies" though cautioned about their behavior by the Police Department to regroup and march single file, this group remained disorderly and had to be followed back to Clayborn Temple by Capt. John F. Molnar, Lt. York and other Police Department Squad Cars. Upon returning to the Temple, REV. EZEKIEL BELL, and H. RALPH JACKSON, were observed by Capt. Molnar and Lt. York, congratulating the young people on their return for their behavior, and observing Capt. Molnar and Lt. York, these ministers turned to them and stated: "We don't like you. What time do you go off duty? We will be back after dark." 170)

MARCH 12, 1968 (Tuesday)

An article published in the Commercial Appeal on March 12, 1968 under the caption: NEGRO PASTORS TAKE REINS AS GARBAGE STRIKE LEADERS IN SWITCH TO RACIAL PITCH, written by Joseph Sweat, notes that this change in leadership has been subtle, and for a number of reasons: the main one being that Union Leaders were too bottled up by Court decrees to do much leading. THE REV. H. RALPH JACKSON is quoted as saying: " I have become a Union leader. ' REV. EZEKIEL BELL is quoted as saying: ' When 98% of the men involved in a dispute like this are black, then you have a racial matter whether you like it or not." REV. WM. SMITH is quoted as saying, " You know that if these men did not have black faces, you already would have found a way to settle this thing." REV. JAMES MORRIS LAWSON JR., is quoted as saying: 'All right if you want to leave it to Uncle Bubber upstairs (Mayor Henry Loeb) and say you don't have any responsibility in this thing, go ahead. Then the black Ministers will just go fishing, and let what happens in this town just happen." JESSE TURNER, President of the local Chapter of the N.A.A.C.P. has asserted the interest of his organization in the strike and has publicly taken up the Civil Disobedience theme and urged Negroes ' to bring your garbage down here and dump it on Main Street. ' 171)

On March 12, 1968 there were reports of Sanitation workers being cursed on their trucks and of a Sanitation worker being threatened at his home. There was a Bomb threat at Booker T. Washington High School, and a shooting at Claybrook and Parkway but no one was injured. There were also three cases of strike oriented vandalism reported on this date. 172) There was further a rumor abroad that out of town agitators from Atlanta and Chicago would arrive in Memphis to create a planned disturbance over the weekend of March 16-17, 1968. 173)

MARCH 12, 1968(Tuesday) continued.

On March 12, 1968 - 18 Demonstrators were led to the Dump on Democrat road by the REV. HENRY LOGAN STARKS, and a Male Negro named JOYNER, believed to be REV. MALCOLM BLACKBURN'S assistant. However, this demonstration was orderly. [174]

Students from Douglas High School on this date, brought copies of a leaflet similar to that distributed at Northside High, calling for students to participate in a march to Clayborn Temple at 12 Noon on March 13, 1968. [175]

While being interviewed by officers of the Intelligence Section, JOHN HENRY FERGUSON, and WILLIE JAMES JENKINS, brought out that they had been sent to Carver High School, by the REV. HAROLD MIDDLEBROOK, who was in charge of the Youth Demonstrations for C. O. M. E. [176]

MARCH 13, 1968 (Wednesday)

On March 13, 1968 the Press Scimitar carried a story under the caption: CITY COUNCIL REJECTS BID FOR DUES CHECKOFF. The story reports that the City Council blocked Councilman J. O. PATTERSON'S attempt to pass an ordinance allowing for a dues checkoff, and did not allow him to call for a vote on a separate resolution which brought vocal reaction from PATTERSON and a walkout by approximately 300 strikers and strike-sympathisers who were at this meeting. After the Walkout it was announced that ROY WILKINS, and BAYARD RUSTIM would be the first of a group of nationally known Civil Rights leaders to visit Memphis in the days to come. [177]

On this same date, the Commercial Appeal carried a story by Joseph Sweat, Staff Writer, under the caption: ROY WILKINS, BAYARD RUSTIM Due Here to Support Strike. This story revolves about the walkout from the City Council Meeting and qutes the REV. JAMES MORRIS LAWSON JR., as saying, "This will be the first of a whole series of people coming in here from all over the Country to help you march and lead you on to Victory." Ministers stated that strike leaders have grown weary of submitting their case to the City's elected officials. [178]

On March 13, 1968 three cases of vandalism were reported, and the trash in a garbage truck servicing Charjean School was set afire in the truck. Furthermore garbage was thrown in the street at Florida and Parkway, and there were pickets in front of the Loeb Enterprises at 822 Thomas and at Chelsea and Manassas, but there was no report of trouble at these locations. It was further reported this date that the children at Porter Junior High School and at Booker T. Washington High School had been threatened that they would regeet it if they did not participate in the student marches led by the REV. HAROLD MIDDLEBROOK. [179]

Code named
Max
Max? McKlosky / or / informer called
Matson - Smith
or what?

MARCH 13, 1968 (Wednesday) continued.

At 12:20PM March 13, 1968 170 teenagers were led by the REV. E. L. BROWN from Clayborn Temple to City Hall, and upon the return trip about 50 of this group separated from the Main group, and one of this group attacked an elderly Male White on Second Street. This splinter group led by the REV. ULYSSES GRANT and the REV. JOYNER rejoined the main group at Beale and Hernando, and when Memphis Police Department Squad cars passed in front of Clayborn Temple, they yelled to the officers, "We dare you to come into the Church." The REV HAROLD MIDDLEBROOK is reported to have said to this group upon their return, "We have gone up there and prayed they would change their minds. If they don't by tonight, they will wish they had." 180)

At 3:25PM a second march of 30-40 students was led from Clayborn Temple, and this march was followed by approximately 125 adults. There were no incidents involved in this march, but after the group returned to Clayborn Temple they were addressed by REV EZEKIEL BELL, who carried on a tirade against the City Council calling them "Jackasses." 181)

MARCH 14, 1968 (Thursday)

ROY WILKINS, executive Direction, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and BAYARD RUSTIM of the A. Philip Randolph Institute encouraged sanitation workers and their supporters in speeches to an estimated 9000 persons gathered at Mason Temple on March 14, 1968. 182)

On March 14, 1968 in the Press Scimitar there was a story under the caption: 6 ARE ARRESTED BLOCKING GARBAGE TRUCKS. 6 Sanitation Strike Sympathisers were arrested when they blocked the road to the entrance to the Democrat Road Dump. Two of those arrested had been arrested earlier in the strike and placed on 60 day probation by Judge CHURCHILL. They were; REV. MALCOLM BLACKBURN, and WILLIE JAMES KIMP of 1015 Palermo. After the arrest the other demonstrators left. This same story reports that MAYOR LOEB, following a meeting at an Industrial Exhibition at Memphis State University was faced with a group of more than 100 youths, protesting the garbage strike. He spoke to them and invited them to the City Council Meeting on Thursday. 183)

On March 14, 1968 garbage trucks picking up garbage at Douglas High were met with a barrage of bottles from the students. 30 people were arrested at 3rd and Pontotoc and charged with a State Charge of Disorderly Conduct following an encounter of Marchers with Garbage trucks at that location. 184)

MARCH 14, 1968 (Thursday) continued.

Between 5PM and 6:30PM approximately 60 teenagers marched from Clayborn Temple to Handy Park and Court Square where they broke up in small groups and returned to Clayborn Temple at approximately 6:30PM. 185)

MARCH 15, 1968 (Friday)

In the Press Scimitar of March 15, 1968 a story appeared under the caption: GRAND JURY INDICTS 8 GARBAGE STRIKE SUPPORTERS. The story goes on to relate that the 8 Garbage Strike supporters arrested on February 23, 1968 in front of Goldsmith's Department Store in the incident where a Squad Car was rocked, and Mace had to be used to disperse the crowd, the Grand Jury returned a 2-Count indictment against each of the offenders on the charge of : PROWLING & TRAVELLING FOR THE PURPOSE OF INTIMIDATING CITIZENS(Nightriding) and DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

This article further reported that City Judge BERNIE WEINMAN ruled that charges for the arrest of 13 adults and 17 teenagers at 3rd and Pontotoc where an attempt was made to block a Sanitation Truck were legal arrests. However, he decided to wait until the following Tuesday to decide whether to hold these subjects to the State on Disorderly Conduct Charges. This same date in Judge Churchill's Court, CHARLES BALLARD, and JOHN B. SMITH, well-known local black activists were released on probation by JUDGE CHURCHILL following charges placed against them. This same date the REV. MALCOLM BLACKBURN was held to the State on a $500.00 bond, for DISORDERLY CONDUCT and CONSPIRING TO INTERRUPT COMMERCE. 186)

In another article in the Press Scimitar under the caption: STRIKERS TOLD TO BE PEACEFUL, Director of Fire and Police FRANK C. HOLLOMAN is reported to have complained that the Courts were being too lenient on those arrested in Strike incidents. He is quoted as saying: "I am not trying to run the Courts, but I have my responsibilities. I am going to discharge my to the City of Memphis and leave the Courts to discharge theirs." 187)

On March 15, 1968 there were 8 threats to Sanitation workers reported, 188) and three incidents of strike oriented Vandalism as well as one attempt arson. 189) Furthermore Molotov Cocktails were used to start garbage fires at Hernando and Vance, 190 and weapons were confiscated at Porter Junior High School, and Booker T. Washington High School, after students there were threatened if they did not participate in the marches. 191

MARCH 15, 1968 (Friday)

On March 15, 1968 at 5:57PM approximately 100 teenagers, Male and Female conducted a loud and boisterous march down Main Street, and picketted Goldsmith's Department Store, chanting: " Up with Ingram, Down with Loeb. ", and as they returned to Clayborn Temple, "Burn, Memphis, Burn. " 192)

MARCH 16, 1968 (Saturday)

On March 16, 1968, the Commercial Appeal carried a story written by George Bryan under the caption: Truancy Crackdown Ordered by Judge to Curb Rowdyism in Garbage Strike Marches. The story goes on to report that Juvenile Judge Kenneth Turner, issued an Order directing the Police to arrest all youths younger than 16 found on the Streets during regular school hours. This order was clearly intended to curb rowdy youths, many under 16, who have marched on the Downtown Streets in Sympathy with the 5-week old Sanitation Strike. Director of Fire and Police Frank Holloman is quoted as stating: "They will be arrested no matter what they are doing and charged with truancy." 193)

On March 16, 1968 there were three instances of Vandalism reported and reports of three threats against Sanitation workers and local businesses. 194)

At 9:40AM 100 adults and 20 small children were led in a March from Clayborn Temple to City Hall by the REV. RALPH JACKSON, & the REV. HENRY LOGAL STARKS. There were no incidents. At 10AM the REV. HAROLD MIDDLEBROOK and a group of 25 teenagers set out to picket East Gate Shopping Center, and later Southgate Shopping Center, and at 10:55AM 50 teenagers picketted the Poplar Plaza Shopping Center. 195)

Information was received on March 16, 1968 that Police calls were being monitored on both frequencies by C. O. M. E. (Community on the Move for Equality) and the Minister's Association. 196)

At 5:30PM pickets in front of Goldsmith's Department Store, attacked a Female Negro Customer coming from the store. 197)

MARCH 17, 1968 (Sunday)

On March 17, 1968 (Sunday) The Commercial Appeal carried a story under the caption: KING TO LEND VOCAL SUPPORT AT STRIKE RALLY. The article reported that Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., would speak to a Mass Meeting Monday night March 18, 1968 in support of the Memphis Sanitation Strike. This story also reported that four youths had been arrested in Clayborn Temple after a Molotov Cocktail had been thrown in a nearby grocery. The story also reported that MAYOR HENRY LOEB had proposed a referendum in August as to whether the City should allow dues checkoff for Sanitation workers. MAYOR LOEB said he would not agree to demands for a check-off unless the referendum showed that a majority of the City's residents favored a check-off. [198]

On Sunday March 17, 1968 The Community on the Move for Equality (C. O. M. E.) published a four page newspaper, called the C. O. M. E. Appeal, in support of the Garbage Strike. [199]

On March 17, 1968 there were four cases of Vandalism reported, and a report of the harassment of a Female White, by a group of Male Negroes on Front Street, who shouted 'Black Power' to her, as they passed her car and pointed a pistol at her. [200]

There was also a Firebomb thrown on 3/17/68 at 977 Driver, [201] *and a strike oriented Aggravated Assault at Manassas and North Parkway. There were as well many rumors of trouble makers flowing into Memphis from the North.* [202] *There was also a disturbance at 2275 Marble where* [203] *25 Male Negroes gathered around a Garbage Truck and had to be dispersed.*

There were also 8 pickets led by an adult Female Negro in front of the New Public Library at 185 E. Norwood, scheduled to open 3/18/68. [204]

MARCH 18, 1968 (Monday)

Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. told an estimated 13,000 cheering persons at Mason Temple that they should consider a work stoppage if their demands were not met in the strike. He promised to return to Memphis at a later date, and lead a Massive March for the strike, and asked that all persons in sympathy with the strike to stay away from work, and asked students to stay away from school, on March 22, 1968. [205]

MARCH 18, 1968(Monday) continued.

There were three cases of strike oriented vandalism reported on March 18, 1968. 206)

On March 18, 1968 the Following Southern Christian Leadership Conference personnel(SCLC) registered in the Lorraine Motel: DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., & REV. RALPH D. ABERNATHY in Room 306.; BERNARD LAFAYETTE in Room 314; REV. ANDREW YOUNG, in Room 303; REV. JAMES L. BEVEL in Room 301, MR. JAMES HARRISON, of Atlanta, Ga. in Room 305: BRIG CABE, Official photographer for S. C. L. C. in Room 304; W. RUTHERFORD of Atlanta, Ga., in Room 312; DOROTHY F. COTTON, Secy to DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., in Room 307, and the REV. ROGERS of Atlanta, Ga. in Room 302. 207)

MARCH 19, 1968 (Tuesday)

On March 19, 1968 four threats to Sanitation workers were reported, four cases of Vandalism to businesses, three cases of arson, and one case of an attempted arson, and a Garbage fire on McLemore was reported. 208)

Furthermore following the address of DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, on 3/18/68, school teachers attending the Mass Meeting were approached by Black Power Advocates and told if they went to school on Friday, March 22, 1968 their cars would be burned and they would be harmed. They were advised that there would be a Black Power advocate at every school in the City. 209)

Intelligence sources reported that REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING left Memphis for Hattiesburg, Mississippi on 3/19/68 but that the REV. RALPH ABERNATHY remained in Memphis and was meeting with REV. H. RALPH JACKSON, JAMES MORRIS LAWSON JR., and the REV. T. C. LIGHTFOOT in numerous strategy meetings. 210)

On the night of March ~~XX~~ 19, 1968 there was a Mass Meeting at Warren Temple on Mississippi at Williams, where the REV. JAMES BEVEL of S. C. L. C. addressed the assembly on the Mass March planned for Friday, March 22, 1968. He asked everyone to stay away from work and march, and for them to keep their children out of school on that day and the full week of March 24-30, 1968 so they could participate in the boycotts planned for that week. 211)

MARCH 20, 1968 (Wednesday)

The Commercial Appeal carried an article on the morning of 3/20/68 under the caption: KING'S EYE ON WASHINGTON, in which it was pointed out that MARTIN LUTHER KING JR, did nothing to hasten the settlement of the Garbage Strike, but saw how many Negroes were aroused and quickly decided to attach himself to the local issue. DR KING'S discovery that a ready made crowd of followers was waiting for him in Memphis made him decide this would be the beginning of the Washington Movement. This project was foremost in King's mind as he spoke in Memphis on 3/18/68. The Sanitation Strike made a handy starting point to make his pitch for bigger things. 212)

In the Press Scimitar of 3/20/68 in an article captioned: HURRY UP TRY FOR ENDING STRIKE, it was reported that the City Council would have three ordinances for consideration when it met in Specialk Session 4:30PM 3/21/68 in an effort to settle the Sanitation Strike on the Eve of the second visit of Martin Luther King Jr. to Memphis scheduled for 3/22/68. 213)

On 3/20/68 two instances of Strike oriented vandalism were reported and threats were made to burn down both Longview and Merrill schools on Friday, March 22, 1968, the date of the proposed Massive March to be led by MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. , and an obscene telephone call was received by the wife of white City Councilman, Jerred Blanchard. 214)

On 3/20/68 Black Power Groups were ranging around the schools in South Memphis intimidating teachers and students, threatening them against holding classes on 3/22/68. 215)

The rumor was abroad as well, that themilitant Negro Minister, REV. EZEKIEL BELL, had made arrangements for STOKELY CARMICHAEL to come to Memphis and speak at his church. 216)

On 3/20/68 Local Black Power militant leader, JOHN B. SMITH along with other Black Power advocates went to the principal of Douglas High School, and demanded that he be allowed to speak to the students in the auditorium of the school. He was however, told to leave. 217)

Intelligence sources revealed that the organization of students for the planned march on March 22, 1968 was in the hands of the REV. HAROLD MIDDLEBROOK, S. C. L. C. and C. O. M. E. member, and the organization of adult groups and participation in the march was in the hands of local militant Black Power leader; REV. JAMES MORRIS LAWSON JR., pastor of Centenary Methodist Church. 218)

MARCH 20, 1968 (continued)

Intelligence reports further revealed that GERALD FANION, another Negro leader was organizing a large rally to be held on the parking lot at the Club Paradise on the night of 3/21/68, which was to be broadcast over local radio station WLOK. 219)

Furthermore on 3/20/68 JAMES BEVEL on the staff of MARTIN LUTHER KING, Southern Christian Leadership Conference leader (SCLC) made an incendiary anti-war speech to the students at LeMoyne College referring to President Johnson as, "another Hitler," and denouncing the Viet Nam war, stating colored soldiers should be fighting for their own rights here. BEVEL had been brought to LeMoyne College by a Negro Drama Department instructor named LEE, and was noticeably friendly with CHARLES CABBAGE, local Black Power activist, and his group known as the Invaders who were observed in the audience. 220)

Police assignments remained constant 3/20/68 and involved the escorting of garbage trucks throught the City, and the patrolling of marches and demonstrations, as well as the regular neighborhood patrols. 221)

MARCH 21, 1968 (Thursday)

On 3/21/68 City Council Members voted against Negro Councilman, J. O. Patterson's proposal allowing a dues checkoff for the AFSCME Union., and passed instead a resolution calling for mediation sessions with both sides sitting down with Frank B. Miles, a former Federal mediator. 222)

On 3/21/68 DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., was in Greenwood, Mississippi, organizing his Poor People's Campaign, using a tenant farmer's shanty as the symbol of the campaign. In Memphis, however, DON STEVENS, of WHBQ., Radio Station received a telephone threat on the life of MARIN LUTHER KING JR., wherein a man with what was described as having an Italian accent advised MR. STEVENS that if MARTIN LUTHER KING returned to Memphis he would be shot 3/22/68. An attempt was made with Southern Bell, Telephone and Telegraph Co., to check out this call, but it was developed that it was made from a pay telephone booth, and nothing further could be developed about the caller. 224)

Tension was generally high in the City on 3/21/68 and Black Power activists were going around to the schools in the City, threatening the children, and teachers, and threatening to strip their cars and damage the schools if anyone showed up for classes on 3/22/68. Such threats were reported from Wisconsin Street School, Gordon School, and Humes and Northside High Schools. 225)

MARCH 21, 1968 (Thursday)

A large number of placards were delivered to Clayborn Temple Headquarters of the Labor Union-Ministerial Alliance coalition during the strike by the C.A. Davis Printing Co. Some of them were for local merchants and read: 'Closed Today--We are on March.' 226)

Memphis Housing Authority employees were receiving threats allegedly from Cornelia Crenshaw, who had been active in the Strike, and a former Mayor Ingram supporter and Memphis Housing Authority employee. 227)

There was as well a rumor of a threatened walkout by Negro employees at the Baptist Hospital. 228) And at a meeting sponsored by the Union and the Ministers Alliance at the Mt. Olive C.M.E. Church there were talks about how teachers could participate in the marches without being docked in their pay for being off work. 229) At these meetings, mimeographed and Zeroxed copies of H. Rap Brown's letter from prison in Louisiana was being circulated by Negro Activists, and the Ministers were distributing the C.O.M.E. (Community on the Move for Equality) letter enlisting the support of Memphis School teachers in supporting the march to be led by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., planned for 3/22/68. 230)

This date as well a carbine is reported to have been purchased by a Negro associated with the activists. 231) A private business, also was threatened in the downtown area, as well as Hamilton High School, and a bus service in North Memphis. 232)

On the evening of 3/21/68 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. returned to Memphis and held a strategy meeting at the Lorraine Motel, with reference to the proposed March to be held 3/22/68. And rumors were abroad that H. Rap Brown would come to Memphis to participate in the march, though it was known that he was in jail in Louisiana at this time. 233)

MARCH 22, 1968 (Friday)

On March 22, 1968 Memphis was visited with the heaviest snow fall since 1892, and the Press Scimitar of that date carries a story under the caption, 'King March Cancelled by Snow.', and on its editorial page carried the editorial, 'Give Mediation Full Chance.' 234)

MARCH 22, 1968 (Friday) continued.

Furthermore on the night of 3/22/68 suspicious Male Negroes in automobiles were observed in the vicinity of Mayor Loeb's home. Shots were fired into a home in one instance resulting from strike agitated tension, and there were three reported instances of strike oriented vandalism. 235)

Despite the snow however, there was a meeting of teachers held at the Mt. Olive C. M. E. Church on Linden at which the REV. JAMES MORRIS LAWSON JR. was the speaker, and a mimeographed letter was circulated in the City pledging the support of the Alcy Rd., Home owners Association to the Sanitation Strike, as well as the C. O. M. E. handbill entitled COMMUNITY ON THE MOVE FOR EQUALITY INVITES YOU TO MARCH FOR JUSTICE AND JOBS. Simultaneously the Invaders and other militants were circulating a mimeographed sheet entitled Perspective of Black Power, by the Invaders, which was in essence a militant and hate philosophy statement. 236)

Threats were made to employees at the City Shops as well and JAMES MORRIS LAWSON JR. announced that the march for March 22, 1968 had been cancelled due to the snow, and that REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING would return to Memphis later in the week to lead a massive march. About 100 strike leaders, and Ministers were at Clayborn Temple, making plans during the day of March 22, 1968 despite the weather. 237)

MARCH 23, 1968 (Saturday)

The heavy snow which was still on the ground 3/23/68 stopped most of the strike oriented meetings. However, there were 22 pickets mostly Female White, and Male White (only 4 male Negroes and 2 Female Negroes) from Southwestern, and Memphis State University led by the REV. ULYSSES GRANT HARVEY (Male Negro) at the Poplar Plaza Shopping Center in East Memphis carrying placards for the Sanitation Strikers. 238)

Also an incendiary letter, very pro-labor, and anti-Loeb, which was written by the Rev. C. O. Basinger, pastor of the 1st Congregational Church, was discovered. This letter was dated February 23, 1968, but it is believed it was circulated much later than this. It is believed that 1000 copies of this letter were printed. 239)

Only one incident involving a threat to a citizen, and two instances of vandalism were reported. 240)

MARCH 24, 1968 (Sunday)

Sunday, March 24, 1968 the heavy snow was still on the ground, and it was a quiet day, with no demonstrations taking place, no meetings, and only two instances of vandalism reported. 241)

MARCH 25, 1968 (Monday)

On 3/25/68 in a story under the caption: Strike Mediation Talks Stymied, the Commercial Appeal reported that due to the action of Judge Hoffman of Chancery Court, who had held several of the strike leaders in contempt of his Court, strike mediation talks had been stymied. However, on 3/25/68 Chancellor Hoffman ruled that participation of the Union and Strike leaders in the mediation negotiations was legal even though he had served injunctions against them. 242)

It is further worthy of note that the March Issue of the SOUTHERN PATRIOT, the organ of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, a known Communist Front organization carried a glowing story of the Sanitation Strike, and the union of the Black Community in Memphis, slanting the story, so that it would seem that the Sanitation Strike was a great uprising of the oppressed in a backward Southern City. 243)

And in both the Commercial Appeal and the Press Scimitar the Memphis AFL-CIO Labor Council published quarter page statements re: their support of the Sanitation Strike, and their opposition to Mayor Loeb and his policies. 244)

On 3/25/68 activities started picking up, and 7 instances of strike oriented vandalism were reported. 245) And handbills printed by C. O. M. E. (Community on the Move for Equality) asking for the boycott of the Commercial Appeal and the Press Scimitar for the coverage they were giving the Sanitation Strike and such items as Bamboone, a cartoon of an old Negro, and his wise sayings, be discontinued in the paper. These handbills were circulated on Main Street and in other parts of the City. 246)

On 3/25/68 Intelligence sources reported that the Plans for the week were as follows: 3/26/68-- A meeting of Strikers and Sympathisers at Union Hall on Firestone; a march of adult strikers, and later in the afternoon a march of student sympathisers of the strike, and in the evening a mass meeting at Trinity Church. 3/27/68 REV. RALPH ABERNATHY was to speak at Mason Temple; and 3/28/68 REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING was to lead a Mass March and address a Mass Rally at Mason Temple in the evening following the March. 3/29/68 REV. C.L. FRANKLIN, father of

FOOTNOTES (continued)

243) Southern Patriot, March, 1968, in News Accounts, 2/12/68-3/25/68, p. 163.

244) Press Scimitar 3/25/68 and Commercial Appeal, 3/25/68, Let Our Position be Crystal Clear, News Accounts, 2/12/68-3/25/68, p. 164.

245) McDonald & Smith, Memo, 3/25/68, re: Threats to James McCarroll, 1581 Britton, Threat Book III, p. 9
Wells & Hurst, Vandalism, 3/25/68, 827 Par, Threat Book III, p. 11
Sides & Wheeler, " " 581 A St. Paul, " p. 12
Jones & Williams, " " 914 Vollentine " p. 13
Johnson & Rutherford " " 1209 Looney " p. 14
McCrary & Skaggs " " 4184 Gwynne " p. 15
Jordon & Cawthorn " " Loebs, 1216 Jackson " p. 16
Bridges & Kitchens, " " 632 E. Mississippi " p. 17

246) C. O. M. E. (Community on the Move for Equality) handbill, Stop Taking The Commercial Appeal & Press Scimitar, Sanitation Book IV, p. 42.

247) Ray, J. G. Capt. Memo, 3/25/68, Sanitation Strike Activities, Sanitation Book IV, p. 43.

248) Redditt, L. E. Det., Memo, 3/26/68, re: Sanitation Strike Activities around Clayborn Temple, 3/25/68, Sanitation Book IV, p. 49.

249) Richmond, W. B. Report, 3/26/68 re: Mass Meeting at Mt. Olive Baptist Church, 3/25/68, Sanitation Book IV, p. 52-53.

250) Commercial Appeal, 3/26/68, article captioned: Strike Mediation Talks Open, News Accounts, 3/26/68-4/9/68, p. 1.

3/26/68

251) Torti & Starnes, Vandalism, 1591 Pennsylvania, Threat Book III, p. 18.
Rooker & Sanders, " " Loebs, 1236 Thomas, " p. 19
Torti & Starnes, ", 3/26/68, 2059 Castex, " p. 20.
Wheeler & Sides, " ", 929 S. Third " p. 21
White & Gallarno, " ", 3417 Mountain Terrace " p. 22
Massengill, Memo, 3/26/68 re: Garbage in Street at Manassas & Dunlap, Sanitation Book #IV, p. 48.
Arkin, E. H. Lt., Memo, 3/26/68, re: Sanitation Strike Plans, 3/27/68--3/28/68, Sanitation Book #IV, p. 57.
Tines, G. P. Insp., Report, re: Mass Meeting Trinity C. M. E. Church, 3/26/68, Sanitation Book IV, p. 61-62.

MARCH, 25, 1968(continued)

blues singer, Aretha FRANKLIN, was to speak to a mass rally at Mason Temple and 3/30/68 REV. C. L. FRANKLIN was to lead another mass march on City Hall. [247]

On 3/26/68 BAXTON BRYANT, Director of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations joined GERALD FANION and other strike leaders at Clayborn Temple, to make plans for the massive march planned for 3/28/68. It was reported as well that MACEO WALKER, President of Universal Life, and the Union Protective Insurance Agency, and the Harlem Houses (a chain of Restaurants in the Black Community in Memphis) were closing so that their employees could participate in the mass march. [248]

Police Intelligence men at the Mass Meeting at Mt. Olive Baptist Church at Linden & Lauderdale 3/25/68 were asked to leave by REV MALCOLM BLACKBURN, white pastor of Clayborn Temple, and a Canadian National deeply involved in strike activities, and several of the Invaders, a militant black group in town, and at one time were threatened with violence. [249]

MARCH 26, 1968(Tuesday)

On 3/26/68 the Commercial Appeal carried a story captioned: STRIKE MEDIATION TALKS OPEN, but the story showed the opposing factions in the strike talks to be deadlocked, and agreement was not forseen at this time. [250]

There were 5 instances of strike oriented vandalism reported on 3/26/68, and one instance of garbage being dumped in the street in one of the Negro neighborhoods. And there was a mass meeting 3/26/68 at Trinity C. M. E. Church. [251]

MARCH 27, 1968 (Wednesday)

On 3/27/68 the Commercial Appeal carried an article under the caption: "Strike's Food Stamp Aid to End." The article reflected that the Mayor had indicated his willingness to help alleviate the situation in order to prevent suffering on the part of the striker's families . Letters to the editor in the Commercial Appeal of 3/27/68 indicate a rise in feeling against the strike on the part of private citizens. [252]

MARCH 27, 1968 (Wednesday continued)

The Press Scimitar on 3/27/68 published the rules to be observed for the massive March planned for 3/28/68 as set down by the Police Department. Vehicles were barred from the downtown area for the period of the march. 253)

On 3/27/68, 9 cases of strike oriented vandalism were reported to the Police Department, and Sanitation workers came to the Police Department to swear out 3 warrants against a striker who had been harassing them. 254)

There were two marches on 3/27/68, one of adults leaving Clayborn Temple at approximately 2PM, and one of students leaving the Temple at 4:30PM and returning at approximately 5:05PM. Both marches were orderly. However, during the adult march, members of the black, militant group known as the Invaders, were heard urging the pickets marching to put down their signs and to stop marching and fight and burn stores. 255)

Intelligence sources reported that the REV. H. RALPH JACKSON, of C. O. M. E. (Community on the Move for Equality) had persuaded the young Presbyterian minister (REV. EZEKIEL BELL) not to bring STOKELEY CARMICHAEL to Memphis. 256) Intelligence sources also reported that members of the DEACONS of Los Angeles (trained in Karate) had been observed around Clayborn Temple, and it was believed they would participate in the march on 3/28/68. 257)

March 27, 1968 C. O. M. E. leaflets (March for Justice and Jobs, called by MARTIN LUTHER KING and C. O. M. E., were distributed to Negro employees at the Methodist Hospital. 258)

Intelligence information 3/27/68 was that MARTIN LUTHER KING would arrive in Memphis at 10:22AM 3/27/68 from New York, and DR. ABERNATHY who had held a mass meeting at Mason Temple 3/26/68 stated the march would begin at 10AM 259) and called for a Black Man's holiday in Memphis on 3/28/68, and stated that if the march did not force the Mayor to meet the Garbage Collector's demands, they would lie in front of the garbage trucks and stop them if necessary. Intelligence sources also reported that the Union leaders and Ministers supporting the strike had Walkie Talkies, and Citizen Band Radios and had been monitoring Police calls, and also had mobile units equipped with Citizen Band radios. 260)

MARCH 27, 1968 (Wednesday) continued.

Mr. George Wallace, who had planned to visit Memphis 3/27/68 cancelled his planned visit to the City indefinitely. 261)

On 3/27/68, a Mr. Frank Flanigan, MW, 1331 National requested a permit to march along side MARTIN LUTHER KING with a march of his own (supposedly of white citizens) but when asked what his parade route would be, he refused to disclose it, stating: 'MARTIN LUTHER KING doesn't tell you what he is going to do." 262)

At City Hall on 3/27/68 Union leaders walked out of the Mediation talks with the City, as the third day of talks neared an end and charged that MAYOR LOEB had in effect tied the hands of City representatives by not allowing them any decision making function. 263)

MARCH 28, 1968 (Thursday)

Tension was high on March 28, 1968 as a result of the activities, of C. O. M. E. (Community on the Move for Equality, and Local activists, in connection with preparations for the massive march planned for later in the day. Between 12:45AM and 7AM there were 11 reported instances of strike oriented harassment and vandalism. This was a noticeable increase over previous days. 264

Between 7:50AM and 9:05AM trouble was reported at Lester, Northside, Douglas & Booker T. Washington High Schools where small groups of Negro activists were attempting to block students from entering school and generally harassing them. 265)

The Press Scimitar of 3/28/68 carried a story under the caption, "STudents Hurl Rocks at Police", which reports of the disorders around Hamilton High School, a predominately Negro School in South Memphis around 9AM 3/28/68. The story reads as follows: ' A shower of bottles and rocks--some as large as so balls, greeted Police Officers at Hamilton School, 1478 Wilson this morning as about 250 students massed on the school grounds before the downtown march.

"The flying rocks and bottles smashed the windows of one squad car, a police officer, S. B. Keithley was hit in the hand and a (press) photographer struc on the foot. Officers were leapingk into the air to avoid the bouncigg rocks. A poli helicopter roared overhead.

"The rain of projectiles continued for over 10 minutes before the office charged. Then students fled behind the school and down adjacent streets, massing again at the predominately Negro school later.

"JAMES R. REID, a Press Scimitar photographer, said he never saw officers, pelted sporadically for well over an hour during the length of the disturbance, use clubs or force on the students, although gas masks were donned during the disturbance. Gas was not used.

"Jo Ann Tulbert, 14, Negro, a student at Hamilton, was injured. Rock throwers ceased their activity while a Fire Department ambulance crew escorted by officers removed her from the school. She was taken to John Gaston Hospital where she was treated for lacerations of the head.....

"Later the students formed up and marched North on Wilson toward the downtown area to join Dr. Martin Luther King's march there.

"At 9:14AM the Police Radio order went out to use ~~gas~~ tear gas. When the students saw the police putting on their gas masks and preparing to use gas they retreated. The gas was not used, said Frank Holloman, director of Fire and Police.

"The trouble at Hamilton High had begun when youths outside the school tried to keep others from entering. It was an attempt to enforce the call by leaders of the garbage strike sympathisers for Negroes today to take a holiday from jobs, and school." 266)

In this same article Police Chief Henry Lux is reported as saying 19,000 students were reported absent from school in the City. And further the article reports that J. D. Springer, principal of Booker T. Washington High 715 S. Lauderdale, said the Rev. James W. Lawson, pastor of Centenary Methodist Church, and a march leader was outside with others urging students not to attend Booker T. Washington. Springer reported about 1200 absent out of about 2,200, but said some were trickling in. 267)

At 11:55AM Lt. Jim Beach, reported that Negroes in the area of Lamar and Walker were spreading the rumor that a small child was stomped to death at Hamilton school this morning, and the Negroes in the area were becoming very upset. 268)

The Police Radio Log for 3/28/68 reflects that Police Helicopter #201, reported that at 9:29A, a crowd of 200 was marching West from LeMoyne College toward Clayborn Temple. At 10AM Police Helicopter #201 reported a crowd in excess of 3000 in front of Clayborn Temple. At 10:03AM the Radio Log reflects that the Q. & S. Liquor Store at 346 Vance was raided by approx. 25 men who took liquor. The Store was ordered closed. At 10:07AM a Disturbance was reported at Booker T. Washington High School. At 10:10AM Police Helicopter #201, reported that the streets from Vance to Clayborn Temple were packed with people. At 10:14AM Police Helicopter reports a group of 150 moving

from Booker T. Washington High School toward Clayborn Temple. At 10;20AM a disturbance was reported at Southside High School. When the Police arrived it was reported that 15 or 20 youths armed with chains had fled in two cars. At 10:29AM a disturbance was reported at Carver High . 268)

The March on 3/28/68 was delayed due to the late arrival in Memphis of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. , who was to head the March. He did not arrive at the Airport until approx. 10:22AM and in fact did not join the March until it had proceeded one block North on Hernando from Clayborn Temple. 269

Prior to the March some 5000 to 6000 people had congregated near Clayborn Temple. It was estimated by Police observers that at least half of these were teenagers of high school age. Police intelligence sources report Black Activist leaders, JOHN HENRY FERGUSON, and JOHN B. SMITH were on the steps of Clayborn Temple along with many other Invaders (a local black activist group).

At this point the C. O. M. E. (Community on the Move for Equality) group, which had charge of the parade and the parade marshalls , handed out literally hundreds of prepared placards, mounted on stout 4ft. pine poles. It is worthy of note that this was the first time poles were used for placards in any of the Demonstrations. Police Intelligence sources observed many of the teenagers tearing their placards from the sticks and waving them menacingly before the march began. 270)

At 10:56AM DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING is reported to have arrived at the head of the march. At 11:03AM the Police Helicopter reported 15-25 youths armed with sticks and rocks to be moving from Fourth and Beale toward Hernando. At 11:05AM Then Asst. Chief Henry Lux reported that the March had started, and Kay Pittman Black, reporting on the start of the March in the Press Scimitar., of 3/29/68 describes it as festive in feeling, but disorganized with marchers all over the streets paying no attention to the parade marshalls. At 11:06AM the Police Helicopter reported the march to have between 5,000 and 6,000 marchers. At 11:09AM the Police Helicopter reported 15-20 youths with sticks moving west on Beale to Main. At 11.17AM the Police Helicopter reported a third Helicopter in the air interfering with the Police Helicopter, stating it came within 100 feet of them. At 11;21AM Then Asst. Chief Henry Lux reported marchers were breaking out windows & tearing up everything at 2nd and Beale and Main & Gayoso and that they were running in all directions. At 11;22AM Chief Macdonald ordered that tear gas not be used except as a last resort. , and at the same time Director Frank C. Holloman Greg O'Rear of the Tennessee Highway Patrol, requesting help. At 11;24AM the Helicopter reported that the Main march was held up at Main & Gayoso, and 15-20 people were reported attacking a car on Front Street South of Beale. And at the same time the Helicopter advised motor cycle officers in front of the parade to clear every-

one off the streets in front of the march. At 11:25AM Helicopter 401, reported a group breaking windows at Main & Mc Call. At 11:27AM Mobs were reported breaking windows and looting York Arms Company, 162 S. Main. At 11:27AM Asst. Chief Henry Lux reported that the march seemed to have no leaders at this point as the REV. JAMES MORRIS LAWSON JR., and DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. had asked for a Police Car to take them from the area. At 11:28AM Chief J. C. Macdonald, ordered the march broken up after officers at the scene had requested permission to disperse the crowd. Most of the main group were at this time returning to Clayborn Temple. 271)

At approx. 11:12AM when it became it became apparent that a disorder had started on Beale Street, MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., who had joined the march at Hernando and Beale, along with the Vice President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the REV. RALPH ABERNATHY, and others of his staff who were still at the head of the march, remarked that he had to get out of there. He(MARTIN LUTHER KING) and some of his associates ran ahead and jumped into an old Pontiac automobile on Front Street somewhere between McCall and Gayoso and were escorted away from the March by motorcycle Lieutenant M. E. Nichols, to the Rivermont Motel, operated by Holidays Inns of America. King left the march at approx. 11:15AM and checked into the Rivermont Hotel at 11:24AM. It is still not known who owned this Pontiac, and drove it with DR KING to the Rivermont. 272)

At 11:30AM Officers at Main & Beale were calling for assistance., and the looting of the stores at 3rd and Beale began. The Pawnshops on Beale Street were hit. At 11:32AM Director Frank C. Holloman, requested Mayor Henry Loeb to contact Governor Buford Ellington and to call in the National Guard. At 11:35AM Officers at Main and Beale were harassed by the mob. One officer stranded and surrounded by the crowd was picked up by two women in a Cadillac and driven from the area., and an ambulance at this time was ordered to Beale and Hernando. At 11:40AM there was another call for help by the officers at Beale and Hernando. At 11:41AM and ambulance was called to Second and Beale. At 11:43AM Disturbances were reported in the area of Clayborn Temple, and the area was ordered cleared. At 11:45AM Permission was asked to use tear gas at Clayborn Temple. At 11:46AM windows were reported being broken in the area of Fourth and Vance. At 11:48 AM groups in front of Clayborn Temple were reported to be throwing rocks at the officers. At 11:51AM an officer was reported being hurt at Hernando and Vance and an ambulance was en route. At 11:55AM Lt. Col. James Brown of the Tennessee National Guards announced to Director Frank Holloman that the National Guard had been alerted. At 11:56AM the disturbance around Clayborn Temple was reported to be intensifying. At 12:04P. the Officers at Clayborn Temple were calling for help. At 12:08PM Chief J. C. Mac Donald ordered the Officers at Clayborn Temple to tryk to get the women and children out of the Temple.

MARCH 28, 1968 (Thursday) continued.

At 12:13PM Officers found a crowd of approx. 250 in front of Clayborn Temple interfering with their attempts to get the women and children out of the temple. At 12:18PM Director Frank C. Holloman asked that the Temple be closed. At. 12:19PM REV. H. RALPH JACKSON said that people would leave the temple if the Police left the area. At ~~XXXXX~~ 12:22PM Firemen answering a Fire call to Fourth and Vance found 50 to 75 youths interfering with them. At 12:23PM A public address system was ordered to Clayborn Temple. At 12:24PM Chief J. C. Macdonald ordered officers at Clayborn Temple to give people plenty of time to leave. At 12:25PM Burglary & Looting was reported in the area of Mississippi and Walker, and Mississippi and Vance. At 12;45PM Looting was reported at Sears at 900 S. Third, and groups at Hernando and Linden were reported breaking windows. At 12;51PM Police were ordered away from Clayborn Temple as the people there were harassing the officers., and an officer was x injured at 243 Hernando, and an ambulance was called. At 12;52PM Larry Payne, a young Male Negro looter, was shot fatally at 900 S. Fourth, after he drew a knife and attacked an officer. At 12:54PM Looting was reported at 906 S. Third. At 12;59PM groups leaving Clayborn Temple started throwing rocks at the officers in the area. 273)

At 1:01PM March 28, 1968 assistance was sent to the officers at Clayborn Temple, and at 1:02PM the officers asked permission to use tear gas IN FRONT of Clayborn Tample, where unruly crowds were blocking their entry to the Temple. At 1:06PM Governor Ellington authorized a curfew for the City of Memphis. This followed the request by Director Frank Holloman to Mayor Loeb that a curfew be placed.

At 1:08PM the Cleaners at Mississippi and Georgia reported they were being looted. At 1:11PM A Police car called for assistance at Lauderdale & Porter, at 1:13PM Looting was reported at 345 Vance; and at 1:16PM Officers were accused of invading Clayborn Temple and using tear gas. However, the officers at the scene denied this. At 1:20PM Buss service was discontinued. At 1:20PM 20 -30 were arrested at Booker T. Washington High School. At 1:26PM Rev. H. RALPH JACKSON requested that Mr. Frank Holloman come to Clayborn Temple. At 1:30PM Looting was reported at Fourth and Vance, and at 1:45PM Negro Youths were reported starting fires at Hernando & Fourth. At 1:51PM Looting was reported at Dedatur and Ayers, and at 2:02PM Police Helicopter #421, observed broken windows at Lane and Ayers and Lane & Decatur. ,and at 2;03PM a Molotov cocktail was reported thrown, starting a fire at 4th and Vance. At 2;05PM a looter was apprehended at Vance and Hernando, and at 2:08PM tear gas was used to disperse a group at Linden and Danny Thomas. And at the same time a disturbance was reported at 1333 Florida, and at 2;09PM a crowd had to be dispersed at Fourth and Beale. 274)

MARCH 28, 1968 (Thursday) continued

Anticipating possible trouble 3/28/68 and realizing the limitations of local police man power, preparations had been made prior to 3/28/68 for the formation of Tactical Units to control possibly disorderly crowds. These units were formed on March 28, 1968 after the march broke into a Disorder, and between 11:30AM and 2;30PM succeeded in dispersing the crowd and moving it back in the direction of Clayborn Temple. There was much disorder during this period and tear gas was used to restore order.

At 4;04PM Chief Macdonald's office announced that there would be a curfew in the City between 7PM and 5AM. At 4:17PM this curfew was broadcast to all Police Units. 275)

At approx. 6PM, 3500 National Guardsmen arrived in the City and joined the Tactical Units in their patrol of the City. 276)

The planned mass meeting at Mason Temple where Dr. Martin Luther King was to have been the principal speaker was cancelled, and Martin Luther King remained at the Rivermont Hotel, where he held a press conference in the afternoon. During the afternoon the Tennessee State Legislature passed a statute empowering Memphis Mayor Henry Loeb to apply a curfew, which was ordered to begin at 7PM March 28, 1968. 277)

Inspector G. P. Tines, head of the Memphis Police Department's Intelligence Unit, reports between 9AM 3/28/68 and 12 Noon 3/29/68 150 fires were set, approx. 30 being caused by Molotov Cocktails, approx. 300 arrests were made for Violation of Curfew, Looting and Disorderly Conduct, Arson and related Offenses. Approximately 60 individuals received medical attention for various injuries, and over 300 cases of Looting and Major vandalism were reported, 5 officers were hospitalized, and scores of others received minor injuries, 4 looters were shot, one being fatally shot. 278)

source: informer "B.H." for a death?

The Press Scimitar, Memphis Newspaper, issue of 3/29/68 carried a story by Clark Porteous, a staff writer who observed portions of the disturbance on Beale Street where a major portion of the early looting occurred, which stated that he saw the Memphis Police take an awful lot off the looters in the way of bricks and bottles and that he heard some reports of police being rough to citizens but he did not see any Police Brutality. He stated that many officers were taking a lot and doing it bravely. 279)

Another story in the Press Scimitar of 3/29/68 by staff reporter Jim R. Reid, described the rampant window breaking and looting which occurred in the South Main Street area around Beale Street, East on Beale to Hernando, and pointed out that Memphis Police Officers formed a line(the Tactical Unit operation) in an effort to move the crowd back, and that they gave ample warning. The story reported that many of the crowd instead of moving back glowered at the officers, and when the officers pushed against the crowd, the crowd

resisted. Reid reported that he saw once officer there felled in the melee, and that the crowd was then out of control with many of the crowd having long wooden sticks. He stated that Police officers with megaphones asked the crowd to move and stated, "For your safety, move back." 280)

One article in the Press Scimitar of 3/28/68 was captioned PORTIONS OF BEALE, MAIN IN SHAMBLES. Another article in the Press Scimitar by Roy Hamilton, captioned THERE WAS HORROR ON HERNANDO cites what he described as incidents of Police Brutality. However, he does qualify his statements with the remark, "This is no blanket condemnation of methods used by the Police to put down the ~~order~~ disorder. They had a job to do, and they did it. There were policemen who went about their business, cooly, calmly, efficiently, but there were some who may have shown poor judgement and used needless force." 281)

In an article in the Press Scimitar of 3/29/68 by Pugh Moore, cationed: DAMAGE ESTIMATE: $400,000., the writer quotes the Insurance Council of Memphis as estimating riot damage excluding any caused by fire, would total around $400,000.00. This same issue of the Press Scimitar carried another article captioned AT LEAST 60 INJURED IN RIOTING, apparently secured its information from Memphis Hospital Records. 282)

In evaluating the disorder of March 28, 1968 which got National News coverage throughout the Nation, & the widely published photograph of Martin Luther King, showing his very apparent fear as he fled from the disorderly crowd (which was shown in the newspapers of the Nations as well as on National Television, Senator Howard Baker, of Tennessee stated, "I fully support the efforts of local officers to prevent a recurrence of this incident and to maintain Law and Order. 283)

In an editorial in the Press Scimitar of 3/29/68 captioned: 'Non-violence in Memphis' the following conclusions are drawn, "Looking at the City map we can see that the violence was restricted to comparatively small areas. Looking at the population figures we can see that most of Memphis, 200,000 Negroes spent yesterday in their homes or going about their business, taking no part whatsoever in the downtown march or in the violence.

"What was learned from the rioting ?

" Memphis learned that it can happen here--in spite of its splendid record in race relations.

"The Negro leadership learned that it cannot control its own demonstrations. Within minutes after Dr. Martin Luther King took his place as leader of the march the crowd was beyond discipline.

"We devoutly hope that the union leaders and the group of Negro ministers and other Negro leaders who have been inflaming emotions over the sanitation strike have learned this lesson:

"that racial feelings cannot be tampered with in this manner without arousing destructive forces which once unleashed, cannot easily be controlled. Immature youth is all too ready to take the inflammatory shouting of elders as license to commit violence.

"We are sorry the lesson had to be learned at the expense of the steadily improving racial relations for which Memphis has been known. It should have been learned from the experience of many other riot-stricken cities." 284)

King in his interview with the Press at the Rivermont Hotel in Memphis stated that youngsters started the riot 3/28/68 and that "we have talked to them, and they said they would help us organize (a massive non-violent march in Memphis). He further added, "we have been trying to find alternatives to riots. They don't pay-off frankly. When asked if he thought his visit to Memphis on March 28, 1968 was untimely he said: "I was completely caught with a miscalculation." 285)

In an article in the Los Angeles Times, of 3/29/68 by Nicholas C. Chriss, captioned: "Dr. King's March Turns into Riot," Mr. Chriss reports, "Young militants jostled and pushed Dr. King, whose face clouded with apparent fear. They jeered and yelled and began tossing stones." 286)

In an article in the Press Scimitar of 3/30/68 captioned NAACP OFFICIAL BLAMES KING, Alfred Baker Lewis National treasurer for the NAACP is quoted as saying at an NAACP membership rally in Lynchburg, Va., "The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., must bear the blame for racial rioting in Memphis, Tennessee because he exerts no discipline over his followers. Albert Baker Lewis further stated, "King is a charismatic leader in the Civil Rights movement, a leader without a plan, and he has no organization, so that when he gets a group, he has no discipline like we do. He also has a lot of trouble makers, and probable Juvenile delinquents. This is evident by what happened in Memphis." 287)

MARCH 28, 1968 (Thursday) continued

In an Article in the Commercial Appeal of 4/1/68 captioned: King Sees Fascist America If Riot Conditions Continue Martin LUTHER KING JR., admitted that the rioting in Memphis on March 28, 1968 forced a delay in his planned poor people's march on Washington. 288)

Do short the effect of the March 28, 1968 disorders on the career of DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., as a Negro leader was negative; and criticism of his behavior and practices as a leader kept coming in from both the black and white communities following the Memphis Disorders.

In the Press Scimitar of 3/29/68, Bill Evans in a story captioned: A Dark Night in Memphis Filled with Fires and Looting, summarizes the events of March 28, 1968. He quotes Asst. Chief U. T. Bartholomew, a 25 yr. Veteran with the Memphis Police Department as saying, "It was probably the worst night since I have been on the Police Force." He reports too, approximately 150 fires. He also reports on the effectiveness of the Tactical Units patrolling the City, and notes that Liquor stores seemed to be one of the favorite targets of the looters. Many arrests were made and the effectiveness of Tactical Unit Patrol was perceptible even on the night of March 28, 1968. 289)

MARCH 29, 1968 (Friday)

Instances of threats, vandalism and Harassment continued to come into the Police Department at an increased rate through the day of 3/29/68. At 9:45AM 3/29/68 a Police car was shot at in front of 2090 Ryals. 290)

Intelligence sources reported that there was a plan on the part of Demonstrators to use ammonia as a counter measure against the Police for their use of Mace during the riots. 291)

At 12:10PM 3/29/68 DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. held a press conference at the Rivermont Hotel, in which he announced that he planned to return to Memphis April 3, 1968, and that there would be a massive march in the City which would be peaceful. He further announced that the sidewalk marches and protests would be continued until then. He blamed the Police for the Disorder on Beale Street. He left Memphis via Eastern Airlines for Atlanta at 3:20PM 3/29/68. 292)

MARCH 29, 1968 (Friday) continued

The curfew remained in effect throughout the day and night of March 29, 1968.

MARCH 30, 1968 (Saturday)

On March 30, 1968 aid from President Lyndon B. Johnson in quelling the disorders in Memphis, and aid from George Meany, head of the AFL-CIO Unions in settling the Sanitation Strike was formally declined by Mayor Henry Loeb. 294)

Marches and demonstrations were held in Downtown Memphis, and at the Highland Shopping Center, which were led by REV. H. RALPH JACKSON, REV. MALCOLM BLACKBURN, REV. HENRY LOGAN STARKS, and the REV. HAROLD MIDDLEBROOK. Marchers under 18 years of age were not permitted by Director of Fire and Police Frank C. Holloman to march. 295)

Footnote does not include this, why would [illegible] not [illegible] papers, radio & TV & instead [illegible] "intelligence source" i.e. McCarthy?

The massive march to be led by the Rev. T. F. Franklin of Detroit, father of blues singer, Aretha Franklin, was cancelled as well as the mass meeting he was to address at Mason Temple.

Intelligence sources revealed that DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., had met with the Invaders, the most active group of Black Militants in Memphis for more than 30 minutes before he left the Rivermont Hotel on March 29, 1968. This meeting with the Invaders was on the invitation of DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., and was not instigated by the Invaders. 297)

There was a slight reduction of reported instances of strike oriented vandalism, threats, arson, harassment, etc., only 19 being reported on March 30, 1968. This doubtless resulted from the curfew imposed on the City, and the presence of the National Guard, who continued to assist the Tactical Units of the Memphis Police Department. 297)

Director Frank Holloman reports that he and Chief Henry E. Lux, attended a meeting at the First Methodist Church in Memphis called by Rev. FRANK MAC RAE, who is the District Supt. of the Methodist Church in the Memphis Area in the hope that better communications might be set up between the Negro Community and the Police Department.

Director Holloman reports that despite attempts on the part of CORNELIA CRENSHAW, and VASCO SMITH, vice president of the local Chapter of the NAACP to disrupt the meeting with emotional reactions that some communication and co-operation was established with the REV. JAMES MORRIS LAWSON JR., REV. H. RALPH JACKSON, and other ministers who were present. 298)

MARCH 31, 1968 (Sunday)

Strike oriented vandalism showed a marked decline on Sunday March 31, 1968 with only 9 instances being reported. There was however, a threat on Mayor Henry Loeb's life, and against the National Guard Helicopter which had been used so effectively in the Patrol of the troubled areas of the City. 299)

Intelligence sources however, revealed that the Invaders and other Black Power groups would continue to try to make trouble at the schools, and the Invaders were circulating circulars showing how to prepare Molotov cocktails. 300)

By the evening of Sunday March 31, 1968 there were only 1000 National Guardsmen remaining in the City. 301)

On the evening of March 31, 1968 REV. JAMES BEVEL, REV. HOSEA WILLIAMS, REV. JAMES JACKS, and REV. JAMES ORANGE, all of DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.'s staff arrived in Memphis ostensibly to plan for the massive march which MARTIN LUTHER KING was to lead between April 3, and 5, 1968 in Memphis. 302)

George Bryan, Commercial Appeal Staff writer, carried a story in the Commercial Appeal of 3/31/68 captioned: 119 RIOT CASES FILL TWO COURTS. He reported that on Saturday March 30, 1968 in City Courts there were 119 riot cases. He reported that 13 persons were held to the State; 66 cases were continued, 6 persons were released after paying City Fines, and 34 persons were dismissed. 303)

Another story in the Commercial Appeal of 3/31/68 was carried under the caption: NEW MEDIATION EFFORT SUGGESTED BY 3 TOP CLERGYMEN. This story stated that new efforts toward mediation of the Sanitation Strike were being suggested by Roman Catholic Bishop of Tennessee JOSEPH DURICK, Episcopal Bishop of Tennessee, JOHN VANDER HORST, and Methodist Bishop of Tennessee, ELLIS FINGER. 304)

APRIL 1, 1968(Monday)

On April 1, 1968 Mayor HENRY LOEB, ordered the curfew lifted at 12 Midnight, and a City spokesman stated the City was studying a series of steps to be taken in the face of a promised second march by DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. Several of KING'S aides were in town planning the March. 305)

MR. FRANK HOLLOMAN reports that on Monday April 1, 1968 at 10AM a meeting was called in the conference room at Central Police Headquarters, with MAYOR HENRY LOEB, DIRECTOR HOLLOMAN, CHIEF HENRY E. LUX, MR FRANK GIANOTTI, MR. ED COOK, MR. WALTER ARMSTRONG, MR. JOHN HEISKELL, MR. SOL. BLUM, former COMMISSIONER CLAUDE A. ARMOUR, and COL. GILL of the Tennessee National Guard in attendance, and it was agreed at this meeting that the City seek an injunction in Federal Court against the the S. C. L. C. (Southern Christian Leadership Conference) and MARTIN LUTHER KING in an effort to prevent the proposed massive march and demonstration in Memphis. 306)

Reports of vandalism, harassment etc., continued to increase over those reported for the previous night. 307)

There were more threats reported against the life of Mayor HENRY LOEB from members of Negro Juvenile gangs. ~~XXX~~ 308)

At 2PM 4/1/68 an agent of the local FBI Office reported that HELEN PERKINS, of the American Airlines office stated she had received a telephone call from a middle aged Male White(or someone who sounded like one) who stated: "Your airlines brought KING to Memphis, and when he comes again a bomb will go off and he will be assassinated." 309)

Intelligence information was that DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING'S Lieutenants were being called to Memphis from all over the country. 310)

At 1:30PM there were 1200 National Guardsmen left in the City, and by nightfall, not more than 400 were expected to be left in the City. 311)

The March which started at 3:40PM April 1, 1968 involved between 400 and 500 demonstrators. 312)

APRIL 1, 1968(Monday) continued

Threats against the Memphis Police came in from a number of sources between 3/30/68 and 4/1/68. And on one occasion , U.S. Civil Rights Commission worker, ROSETTA MILLER, who had been participating in the Demonstrations since the start of the Sanitation Strike told Detective E. E. REDDITT, of the Memphis Police Department that they were going to get him, and if she had a gun herself, she would shoot him herself. This remark was made no doubt, because it was known that Detective E. E. REDDITT was returning information from the meetings he attended to the Memphis Police Department. 313)

On April 1, 1968 LARRY PAYNE, a male negro teenager, who had been shot during the riots, after he had been found looting, and pulled a knife on a Police Officer, was laying in state at Clayborn Temple. 314)

APRIL 2, 1968 (Tuesday)

The Press Scimitar of 4/2/68 in a story captioned: MEMPHIS HAS QUIET NIGHT, quotes Asst. Chief Bill Price as reporting that activity during the night of April 1, 1968 had been no greater than usual. 315)

The Commercial Appeal carried a story under the caption: KUYKENDALL ACCUSES KING OF SPARKING MEMPHIS CLASH, in which it is reported that Tennessee Congressman, Dan Kuykendall, on the House Floor in Washington publicly accused DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. of agitating destruction and hatred in Memphis. 316)

In another story in the Commercial Appeal under the caption: CITY STUDIES COUNTER STEPS TO THREAT OF MASS MARCH, it was reported that Mayor HENRY LOEB was studying what legal steps could be taken to prevent another mass march, and among the remedies considered were: Court Injunctions against Leaders; Resumption of the Curfew; and the Placing of Leaders under Peace and Financial Responsibility Bonds. This was the result of the meeting called by the Director of Fire and Police, Mr. Frank C. Holloman, at Police Headquarters on April 1, 1968 which was attended by Law Enforcement Officials and Civic Leaders as well. 317)

In a story in the Press Scimitar of 4/2/68 under the caption: COUNCIL TAKING NEW STRIKE ROLE, it was reported that the City Council was calling for a resumption of the mediation talks with the Garbage Strikers. 318)

APRIL 2, 1968(TUESDAY) continued.

C. O. M. E. (Community on the Move for Equality) held a strategy meeting at Clayborn Temple at 10AM 4/2/68 in which the ministers associated with C. O. M. E. explored the possibility of securing O. E. O. (Office of Economic Opportunity) and W. O. P. C. (War on Poverty Committee) money to pay for an office for them and their operations. At another meeting of the C. O. M. E. leaders at the Lorraine Motel 6PM 4/2/68, some of the Members asked for the removal of James Morris Lawson, Jr., as leader of C. O. M. E. 319)

The body of LARRY PAYNE who had been shot during the rioting of 3/28/68 which had been laying in State at Clayborn Temple since 4/1/68 was viewed by thousand s of strikers and Strike Sympathisers. The Funeral was held in the Temple in the afternoon with the Rev. B. T. Dumas officiating. Interment was in the New ~~P/A/~~ Park Cemetery on Horn Lake Road. Non incidents were reported during the Funeral. 320)

BAYARD RUSTIM of the A. Phillip Randolph Institute, and VICTOR GOTBAUM, Executive Director of the District Council #37, of the AFSCME (American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees) Union announced that 6000 persons from all over the U. S. would converge on Memphis to march. Local rumors were that 30,000 people would be in Memphis for the Nationwide march to be led by DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. 321)

Intelligence Sources revealed that CHARLES CABBAGE, EDWINA HARRELL, JOHN B. SMITH and other Invader leaders were meeting in Room 315 of the Lorraine Motel with other Black activists and King aides, and that another meeting between them and MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., was being planned for 4/3/68. They held two meetings at 6PM and 9PM 4/2/68 in re: the funding of the Invaders by National Organizations. 322)

April 2, 1968 a MR. ROBERT CAMPBELL of 3546 Aurora Circle called stating that he had received a telephone call from Columbus, Ohio from a former business associate who was a reliable man, who stated that if KING returned to Memphis Airport for his March, he would be killed by a Negro and that a Memphis Policeman would be blamed for it. MR. CAMPBELL'S friend would not reveal where he had received this information. 323)

April 2, 1968 at a Press Conference at Clayborn Temple, REV. SAMUEL KYLES and REV. JESSE JACKSON, and S. C. L. C. (Southern Christian Leadership Conference) members announced mass meetings would be resumed 4/3/68. REV. KYLES, also announced that he was soliciting all alleged Police Brutality Complaints. REV. JESSE JACKSON called for boycotts citing four Memphis targets: Coca Cola Bottling Co.; Harts Bread Co.; Wonder Bread Co.; and Seal Test Dairy Products. He accused white racism for the trouble in Memphis. 324)

APRIL 2, 1968(Tuesday) continued

In an interview with Inspector G. P. TINES on 4/2/68 the REV. DEWITT ALCORN, a local Negro Minister accused the REV. JAMES MORRIS LAWSON JR and REV. H. RALPH JACKSON, of allowing the riot of 3/28/68 to occur. He also accused LAWSON of being a Communist. He further indicated that he felt that VASCO and MAXINE SMITH, and JESSE TURNER of the local chapter of the N.A.A.C.P. could no longer maintain effective leadership of the Negro Community in Memphis. 325)

Spokesmen for the Negro Ministers involved in the strike stated that they would ignore any injunction against holding a Mass March in Memphis. There were only four reported instances of harassment and vandalism on 4/2/68. 326)

APRIL 3, 1968 (Wednesday)

Director Frank C. Holloman states that on April 3, 1968 he was asked to attend a meeting in City Attorney FRANK GIANOTTI'S office with LUCIUS BURCH, DAVID CAYWOOD and Attorney WM MICHAEL CODY, who were attempting to persuade the City to drop the injunction against MARTIN LUTHER KING, and S.C.L.C. (Southern Christian Leadership Conference) leaders and permit the March. 327)

Furthermore on April 3, 1968 Director Holloman received from Philip A. Perel, a memo, and a copy of a handbill which was being circulated by local black activists. It was addressed to the Rev. LAWSON, FRANK HOLLOMAN, the COMMERCIAL APPEAL, and PHIL PEREL and was entitled: "Yellow Thursday' and read as follows:

"MARTIN LUTHER KING has proven himself to be a yellow uncle Tom. YELLOW instead of BLACK. Now BLACK POWER will have to finish what the YELLOW KING could not. We are going to find out just how good--How Big and Brave The Police Department Is. Sure they are big enough to beat old people and Brave enough to shotgun innocent kids- But can they stop a march during the Rich White Man's Party ? Cotton Carnival. A party the negro has never been invited to. Just told to go on down to Beale Street Boy . You have your party down there.

This Cotton Carnival- Whitey we will be on Main St. Where We Belon Baby you will wish you hadn't spent all that money on tinsel and pretty light bulbs. You should have given it to the Sanitation Workers- or if that should be settled on Negro Ghettos.

APRIL 3, 1968(Wednesday) continued

" If we can not get RAP BROWN in person to attend your Rich Opry Party, he will be here in spirit. In the words of Fink LOEB, "what has to be done will be done."

" We are going to make Memphis famous the World over--Something your two bit carnival never could, ~~yo~~ and you will Burn Baby Burn." 328)

Under the caption of: DAY OF DECISIONS, the Press Scimitar of 4/3/68 carried a picture of Mayor HENRY LOEB, and Director of Fire and Police, FRANK C. HOLLOMAN, entering the Federal Building seeking an injunction against the planned Nationwide March to be led in Memphis by DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. The same story shows a picture of DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. arriving at the Memphis Airport with his aides. 329)

The Commercial Appeal of 4/3/68 under the caption: MARCH SPOKESMAN VOWS TO IGNORE ANY COURT BANS, carried a story quoting the REV. SAMUEL B. KYLES stating, " such things as injunctions ~~and~~ or a peace bond would have no effect on the march." 330)

The headlines of the Press Scimitar of 4/3/68 were JUDGE FORBI BIG MARCH PLANNED LED BY KING, UNION MEN, and the story accompanying it reports that Federal Judge BAILEY BROWN had at the request of Mayor HENRY LOEB and other City Officials issued a temporary order restraining DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. , and any of his followers from leading a Mar in Memphis. 331)

In another story in the Commercial Appeal by Jefferson Riker, under the caption: Union In Sanitation Strike Wooing Hospital Workers, it was reported that the American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees Union (AFSCME) was recruiting kitchen, laundry and maintenance employees and Licensed Practical Nurses at the City Hospitals. 332)

On April 3, 1968 there were seven reports of harassment, threats or vandalism, as well as a threat on the life of Mayor Loeb, and two threats against Police Officers, and there were rumors abroad that there would be retaliation on the part of the Black Power groups against the Policeman who shot LARRY PAYNE, the young Negro who was shot while looting 3/28/68. 334)

Intelligence Sources revealed that Black Power leaders were at all the schools urging the students and teachers to stay away from school for the planned March, and a significant number of persons from out of town were arriving apparently to participate in the march. 334)

APRIL 3, 1968 (Wednesday) continued.

MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. deplaned in Memphis at 10:33AM April 3, 1968. He was met by local S. C. L. C. (Southern Christian Leadership Conference) leaders JAMES MORRIS LAWSON JR., and MRS. THOMAS MATTHEWS, who were approached by the Security Detail sent to the airport by the Memphis Police department, and MRS THOMAS MATTHEWS told Lt. G. K. Davis of the Security Detail, when he asked her if she had made the arrangements to transport Dr. King wherever he wanted to go, "we have not invited no police if that is what you mean" inferring that the Security Detail was not welcome, and at no time would she tell Detective Lt. Davis what her plans were, or what they were going to do.

Later while following MRS. MATTHEWS and the REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. down the hallway to Mrs. Matthews car, Lt. Davis overheard MRS MATTHEWS tell DR. KING, "we are just not receiving any Police cooperation." and DR. KING was overheard making the answer, "Well, as soons as I get time, I will see what I can do about it." (235)

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., held a short Press Conference at the Airport after which he started for the main lobby from Gate #17 where he had deplaned, and while he was walking down the Hall way, INSPECTOR DON. H. SMITH, who was in charge of the Security Detail approached REV. JAMES MORRIS LAWSON JR., and after identifying himself, asked REV. LAWSON where they were going after leaving the airport, to which Rev. James Morris Lawson Jr., answered. "We have not fully made up our minds." (236)

At no time was police protection asked for by DR. KING'S group, and the Security Detail simply followed the automobiles carrying DR. KING, and his party to the Lorraine Motel. The detail secured all entrances to the Lorraine Motel staying there until he left the Lorraine Motel at 12:05PM to go to a meeting at the Centenary Methodist Church, and after this meeting returned following Dr. King's party which returned to the Lorraine Motel. (237)

At the time INSPECTOR DON. H. SMITH, spoke with REV. JAMES MORRIS LAWSON JR., at the Municipal Airport, DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING was right beside Rev. Lawson, and Inspector Smith explained to him at that time that he was in charge of a Security Detail sent there by the Memphis Police Department for the purpose of protecting Dr. King. (238)

APRIL 3, 1968(Wednesday) continued

Members of the Invaders (local Black activist group) were noted around the Lorraine Motel between 1:25PM and 6:30PM April 3, 1968. At 2:25PM Federal Officers were noted around the Lorraine Motel, and at 2:48PM Federal Marshalls served the injunction restraining DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING from Marching in Memphis. At 2:50PM American Civil Liberties Union Lawyers, LUCIUS BURCH, DAVID CAYWOOD, et al. arrived at the Lorraine Motel along with REV. JAMES MORRIS LAWSON JR., and REV. SAMUEL KYLES and JESSE EPPS and at 3:17PM there was a Black Power meeting atk the Motel. 239)

At the mass meeting at Mason Temple for April 3, 1968 in speeches preceding those of X DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING to an audience of approx. 2000, the REV. JAMES MORRIS LAWSON JR., stated that the shooting of LARRY PAYNE(who was shot during the looting 3/28/68) was cold blooded murder, and pointed out the Policemen in the audience at which time Detective E. E. Redditt, and Ptlmn. W. B. Richmond left the audience. Threats against the life of both of these officers were made on April 3, 1968. MRS. THOMAS(TARLEASE) MATTHEWS had threatened Detective Redditt when he was there in the Security Detail on the Arrival of DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. in Memphis 4/3/68. 240)

In a speech at the Mass Meeting at Mason Temple April 3, 1968 Dr. Martin Luther King addressed about 2000 persons, and pleaded for unity. He stated that the injunction would not stop the march, and made an address which many regard as his own obituary for his own death. 241)

APRIL 4, 1968 (Thursday)

At 9:40AM April 4, 1968 Memphis Police Department received information through Intelligence Sources that the Ku Klux Klan would not come to Memphis 4/4/68 for fear that they might be blamed for anything which might happen, and any Klansman in Memphis on 4/4/68 was here without the approval of the Klan officials. 342)

At 1:45PM April 4, 1968 there was a rumor abroad that Stokeley Carmichael had arrived in Memphis but this was not verified. 343)

At approx. 3:30PM Intelligence information was received that there was a plot abroad to kill Detective E. E. Redditt. He had been called at the Fire House, where he was maintaining surveillance on the activities of Martin LUTHER KING, and his party, at 12:45PM by a Female Colored, who indicated that she knew he was there, and said his spying was an offense against his people. After receiving this information Detective Redditt was removed from his post at the Fire Station for his own safety, and Pltmn. W. B. Richmond remained at the Firestation keeping Surveillance on the Lorraine Motel and DR. KING"S party. 344)

Mr. Frank C. Holloman relates that on April 4, 1968 he, and Chief H. E. Lux, and Chief J. C. Macdonald, were in Federal Court, where they testified in connection with the injunction that the City was seeking. ANDREW YOUNG, and others testified for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. At 4PM the Court took the case under advisement, and a temporary restraining order was issued against MARTIN LUTHER KING and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

At 5PM a confidential report from outside Memphis arrived advising that R. A. M. (Revolutionary Action Movement) had plans to assassinate Detective E. E. Redditt, who had been active throughout the strike providing the Police Department with Intelligence Information and a security plan was laid out for him. 345)

Detective Redditt's report for 4/4/68 indicates from 10:30AM on there was considerable activity at the Lorraine Motel, and almost continuous meetings between, S. C. L. C (Southern Christian Leadership Conference) officials, local C. O. M. E. (Community on the Move for Equality) officials and the local black activists known as the Invaders. Of this latter group, JOHN HENRY FERGUSON, THEODORE MANUAL, CHARLES CABBAGE, JOHN B. SMITH, MILTON MACK and others were observed coming and goin from Room

APRIL 4, 1968 (Thursday) continued

315 which was their Headquarters at the Lorraine Motel. 346)

Ptlmn. W. B. Richmond's log, which continues after Detective E. E. Redditt was removed from his post at the Fire House reflects somewhat of a lull in the activities at the Lorraine Motel until about 5;50PM when all of the Invaders were observed to leave Room 315, Bag and Baggage. 347)

WHY? did they leave? X-check with paper

At approximately 5;55PM REV. SAMUEL KYLES was observed to go to the room of MARTIN LUTHER KING, and DR. KING was observed speaking with REV. KYLES at the doorway to his room. 348)

At approximately 5:58PM a car arrived in the courtyard of the Lorraine Motel and REV. JAMES ORANGE, and REV. JAMES BEVEL of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference weee observed to disembark from it along with a Female Negro known as CLARA ESTES. 349)

Max leave Chauffeur?

At approximately 6PM DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING came from his room and leaned over the handrail speaking to some of the S. C. L. C. group standing in the driveway when a sharp retort was heard, and DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING fell backward on the floor of the balcony. 350)

At 6;01PM Ptlmn. W. B. Richmond telephoned the Intelligence Office of the Memphis Police Department and reported that DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. had been shot. 351)

ask Richmond Cop reaction

Ptlmn. W. B. Richmond reported that there were approximately 10 Male Negroes in the Parking Lot of the Lorraine Motel at the time DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING was shot. 352)

fire station? X-check with House

A review of the Dictograph tapes of the radio transmissions between 6PM and 6;20PM April 4, 1968 reflect that Tact 10 which was at the Lorraine Motel at the time of the shooting was the first to report the Assassination of DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING. at 6;03PM. At 6:05PM a Signal Q order was put out, and all tact Units were advised to form a ring around the Lorraine Motel, and allow no one to enter or leave, and to stop all traffic, motor and pedestrian.

At 6;06PM Tact 10 advised that the shot had been fired from a brick building directly across from the Lorraine Motel. At 6;06PM the the order was put out to seal the whole area around the Lorraine Motel. At 6:07PM the weapon was located in front of 424 S. Main, and a suspect

Time right?

was reported to have been seen running South on Main., from 424 S. Main. The description of the suspect that he was a young white male, well dressed, with dark hair, wearing dark colored clothes. At 6;09PM the radio log reflects that MARTIN LUTHER KING was being carried to St. Joseph Hospital in in a Fire Department ambulance, with Ptlmn. Wolfe in the ambulance with him. 6;10PM Tact 10 reported that suspect had left scene in white Mustang driving North on Main. 353)

Richard Lentz, in the Commercial Appeal of 4/5/68 reporting on the events in Memphis following the official announcement of the death of Martin Luther King at 7;05PM, writes:

"Looting, arson and shooting began minutes after the death of DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., last night, and in hours Tennessee National Guardsmen arrived to take over street patrols in riot-torn Memphis. Negroes began swarming into streets, smashing windows and setting fires shortly after the announcement of the Civil Right's leaders death at 7;05PM.

"In Memphis police had arrested 80 persons by 1AM. There were at least 28 persons reported hurt and a steady flow of injured was being treated in hospitals. No one had been reported killed in the turmoil."

"A general curfew was ordered until 5AM April 5, 1968., with travel allowed only for emergency or health reasons. Schools, shops and businesses were ordered closed."

"At the biggest fire of the night, policemen armed with submachine guns and riot guns guarded firemen who were battling flames that arched 100 feet into the air, at O. W. Ferrell Co., 1001 North Second. Within minutes 14 pieces of fire equipment were at the scene. There were no incidents.

"Tennessee Highway Patrolmen were reported moving in force toward Memphis. Arkansas Governor Winthrop Rockefeller sent ~~xxx~~ Arkansas State Troppers to Memphis to observe the rioting. Last week he ordered 175 Arkansas guardsmen called for duty in West Memphis."

"A store on Firestone Blvd. was burned so completely it could not be immediately identified."

"Governor Ellington speaking after the news of Dr. King's death stated, "I can fully appreciate the feelings and emotions which this crime has aroused. But for the benefit of everyone, all of our citizens must exercise caution and good judgement."

"The curfew immediately closed allliquor stores and establishments selling beer, fire arms or ammunition.

Shooting began at 7:17PM when shots were reported in the vicinity of Tillman and Johnson. The worst sniping appeared to be in the Springdale Howell area, where two police officers were reported wounded at 8:30PM by a gunman shooting from around the corner of a building. At 9:20PM Police cars were still under fire in the same area. (The officers wounds were nd serious.)

"Fire and Police Director Frank Holloman said, 'Rioting and looting is rampant in the City. Listening to calls from Police radio bands, and reports from the field, Mr. Holloman reported that his 35 tactical units had the situation fairly well under control by about 9:15PM, and that looting and other violent incidents had subsided somewhat. He advised citizens, "Remain off the streets, keep your children at home and remain calm. We are doing everything we can do. I call upon all citizens of Memphis to cooperate fully with officers as they do the tasks they must perform at this terrible time." 354)

Duringthe day of April 4, 1968 prior to the Assassination of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, Mr. CATO ELLIS, U.S. Federal Marshall, advised that Federal marshalls were guarding the homes of Federal District Attorney, TOM. ROBINSON, Federal Judge MACRAE, and Federal Judge BAILEY BROWN 35.

Intelligence sources further report that at the meetings between Southern Christian Leadership Conference(S. C. L. C) and the Invaders at the Lorraine Motel, Southern Christian Leadership Conference leaders were endeavoring to secure the services of the Invaders as parade marshalls, for the massive march planned for April 8, 1968. Furthermore at one of these meeting the REV. JAMES MORRIS LAWSON JR. was overheard to have made the remark, "Thank God for the riot of last week, for without it we would never have gotten all this outside help." 356)

It is worthy of note that four tact units were working near the Lorraine Motel at the time DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING was shot, along with six additional cars manned with four men each, all of whom along with Homicide and Intelligence Officers were dispatched to the scene to guard it, and assist in the search for the Assassin of DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING. (The Tact Units consisted of from 12 to 16 men each.) 357)

APRIL 4, 1968(Thursday) continued.

April 4, 1968 a curfew was declared between 7PM and 5AM and Memphis City Schools were ordered closed for 4/5/68. Governor BUFORD ELLINGTON ordered the National Guard to Memphis, and at 12 Midnight Lt. Arkin of the Police Department Intelligence reported 500 Law Enforcement Officers on duty consisting of Memphis Policemen, Tennessee Highway Patrolmen, and Sheriff's Deputies, and by Midnight 3800 National Guardsmen had arrived in the City. 358)

At 11;40PM the rumor was abroad that Bernie Lansky, a Beale Street merchant who had suffered in the riot of 3/28/68 had hired the assassin of DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING. 359)

APRIL 5, 1968(Friday)

The assassination of DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., received nationwide news coverage for several days following his death, the Memorial March for him in Memphis on April 8, 1968 and his funeral. 360)

On Friday April 5, and Saturday April 6, 1968 City Attorney FRANK GIANOTTI returned to Judge MAC RAE seeking an injunction against the massive march, but though the permit for the Massive march and demonstration was not signed until April 8, 1968, the feeling was that in view of the Assassination of MARTIN LUTHER KING, and the national feeling aroused over the assassination, the march would be permitted. 361)

In Memphis April 5, 1968 was a day of arson and looting, as reported on the editorial page of the Commercial Appeal of 4/5/68, which showed pictures of the burning of the Ferrell Lumber Co, at 1001 North Second, above an editorial captioned: MEMPHIS NEEDS CALM, which went on to say: "The death of DR. KING does not solve any problems in Memphis or in the nation. Indeed, it aggravates the existing problems and makes more urgent the need for settlement of the Memphis dispute that precipitated the assassination." 362)

In the Press Scimitar of 4/5/68 in a story under the caption: DAYLIGHT VIOLENCE BREAKS OUT AFTER BUSY NIGHT FOR POLICE, 116 arrests were reported as well as sporadic instances of shots being fired at officers, arsons and looting of stores. The story reported as well that the curfew would continue for the night of April 5, 1968, and that bus service would be discontinued at 6;15PM.

APRIL 5, 1968(Friday) continued)

On April 5, 1968 there was a mass march of Memphis Ministers against City Hall, and RABBI WAX as spokesman for the group addressed MAYOR HENRY LOEB in a highly emotional and demanding way, demanding the expediting of the Sanitation Strike settlement. 364)

On April 5, 1968 there were 36 reported instances of harassments, and either actual or threats of arson and vandalism etc. A number of calls were received as well naming various persons as suspects in the assassination of DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING. 365)

Reports were received from Law Enforcement agencies in other cities to the effect that large groups of people were converging on Memphis from all over the Nation for the Massive Memorial March planned for April 8, 1968. 366)

APRIL 6, 1968(Saturday)

The Press Scimitar, Memphis Newspaper of 4/6/68 carried a story under the headlines, 20,000 to 40,000 PERSONS EXPECTED FOR KING MEMORIAL MARCH MONDAY. This article listed some of the notables expected to participate in the March of April 8, 1968. 367)

Saturday April 6, 1968 and Sunday April 7, 1968 in Meetings at the Clardige Hotel with Director of Fire and Police Frank Holloman, Chief J. C. Macdonald and A Then Asst. Chief Henry E. Lux and ANDREW YOUNG, and JAMES BEVEL of Southern Christian Leadership Conference, BAYARD RUSTIN, REV. JAMES MORRIS LAWSON, and some of the Invaders including JOHN B. SMITH, the groundwork was laid for the massive march, the routes established, the time of the march set, and the agreement reached that all marchers would be off the street by 5PM. These meetings were held in the Balinese Room at the Hotel Claridge.

At these meetings the Demonstrators insisted that a high platform be built in front of the City Hall by the Park Commission, and it was agreed that TV coverage would be made by NBC only. Chief Lux estimates that there were10,000 National Guardsmen in the City at that time, and it was g agreed in meetings with the commanders of the National Guard, that they would guard the march, and the Memphis Police Department would form in Tact Units at the outskirts of the actual demonstrations to handle any disorder which might erupt in other areas. 368)

APRIL 6, 1968 (Saturday) continued.

In another article in the Press Scimitar of 4/6/68 a story was written by Press Scimitar Reporter, Charles Brown under the caption: LBJ's AIDE TAKING PART, reports that a resumption of the Sanitation Strike td lks had started and that Undersecretary of Labor, JAMES REYNOLDS would participate in them. 369)

In still another story printed in the Press Scimitar of 4/6/68 under the caption: INDICTMENT UNDER NEW RIOT LAW it was reported that the Shelby County Grand Jury had indicted RANDOLPH WILLIAMS JR. 22 of 391 Hernando for Participating in a Riot, and for Assault to Murder. Maximum punishment under the new law is from 1 to 5 years. 370)

And Barnes Carr another Press Scimitar Reporter carried a story in the Press Scimitar of 4/6/68 under the caption: 4 WHITE MEN STILL FASTING IN SUPPORT OF STRIKERS, and showed a picture of JIMMY GATES, REV. RICHARD MOON, EDWARD CARTER, and RICHARD GELLER who were staging a hunger strike in City Hall until the Sanitation Strike was settled. 371)

The Press Scimitar of 4/6/68 also carried a story by Wayne Chastain, Press Scimitar reporter under the caption: SUSPECTED LOOTER DIES, and reports the death of ELLIS TATE, Male Negro of 86 East Utah. TATE is reported to have fired on Police Officers when they were investigating a Liquor Store Looting at Trigg and Adelaide. TATE is listed as the third fatality since the violence began, the first having been LARRY PAYNE, and the second DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. 372)

On April 6, 1968, 12 incidents of threats, harassment or actual strike oriented arson and vandalism were reported . 373)

On April 6, 1968 Strike meetings continued and JERRY WURF, International President of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees Union (AFSCME) indicated at this meeting the Union would accept a package put together by Federal mediators. 374)

Names of suspects of the KING killer continued to come in on April 6, 1968, and threats against the life of Memphis Mayor, HENRY LOEB continued. 375)

APRIL 7, 1968 (Sunday)

The Commercial Appeal of 4/7/68 carried a feature story under the caption of MEMPHIS CARES, and announced the Mass Memorial Meeting sponsored by the Memphis Ministerial Association to be held in Crump Stadium that day. 376)

In another feature article written by Roger Samsot under the caption NATIONAL GUARDSMEN FIND MEMPHIS TO BE HOME OF GOOD ABODE, the co-operation between the National Guard and the Citizens of Memphis and Memphis business people were cited. 377)

In still another story in the Commercial Appeal of 4/7/68 under the caption: MARCHERS MAP MODIFIED PLANS, it was reported that 20 members of a March strategy Committee had met at the Claridge Hotel to discuss the route and rules for the Mass Memorial March of 4/8/68 with Director of Fire and Police Frank C. Holloman. Mr. Holloman announced that no traffic would be allowed in the March area after 8AM Monday, and that no-one would be allowed on roofs or marquees on Main Street. Rules for newsmen were also outlined. Mr. Holloman felt that the march could be peacefully conducted. 378)

On April 7, 1968 Attorney General of the United States RAMSAY CLARK, and Agent DeLoach of the FBI met in the office of Director Holloman, but their concern seemed to be exclusively with the conduct of the National Guard. Mr. Clark sought to have the National Guard Federalized, but Governor Ellington contacted President Johnson in Washington, and the National Guard was not Federalized.

However, it was decided that no Policemen would be on Main Street at the time of the Massive march, and the Streets were guarded by the National Guard, as it was felt that the appearance of the Police might provoke an incident. 379)

Many letters to the editor published in the Commercial Appeal of 4/7/68 cheered the Police for their firm stand during the troubled times in the City. 380)

Reporting on the Assassination, Commercial Appeal Reporter, Wm. Sorrells, wrote an article under the caption: POLICE SEEKING DEFINITE SUSPECT, in which he outlined the progress of the Martin Luther King murder investigation. 381)

APRIL 7, 1968 (Sunday) continued

On April 7, 1968, ABC, CBS, and NBC set up their operations on Main Street to make Monday, April 8, 1968's Memorial March in Memphis a Television Extravaganza. 382)

Intelligence Sources report ed on 4/7/68 that members of the Revolutionary Action Movement(RAM) from Philadelphia as well as Black Nationalist Leaders from California, Kansas City, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville and Nashville were alleged to be headed to Memphis for the Memorial March. Intelligence sources reported as well that a workshop for Parade Marshalls was conducted at Clayborn Temple, April 7, 1968, and the plan was for 8 persons to march abreast, with women and children on the inside and men on the outside, and with a ~~pta~~ parade marshall for each line of marchers. 383)

On April 7, 1968 REV. JAMES ORANGE, one of the late DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING'S staff appeared on a radio panel over WDIA with NAT WILLIAMS and he blamed DR. KING"S death on his Poor People's Campaign, stating that anyone mobilizing for the purpose of improving the economy of the poor will be killed also. 384)

At a Mass meeting at Mason Temple, REV. H. RALPH JACKSON, pastor of Clayborn Temple and one of the leaders of the Ministerial group supporting the Sanitation Strike stated that the Mass Meeting held earlier that date in Crump Stadium had not been in honor of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., but simply to save face for the City of Memphis. 385)

On April 7, 1968 there were 14 reported incidents involving strike oriented threats, arsons & vandalism. 386)

A PRIL 8, 1968(Monday)

In the Press Scimitar of 4/8/68, a story under the headlines: MRS. KING LEADS SILENT MARCH IN MEMPHIS TRIBUT TO HUSBAND, the story reports that while making a speech in front of City Hall she stated: "Those of you who believe in what Martin Luther King stood for, I would challenge you today to see that his spirit never dies." The crowd at City Hall was estimated by Press Scimitar reporters to be 14,000. 387)

This same story reports that WALTER REUTHER, President of the United Auto Workers, spoke as well, stating that his Union was presenting $50,000.00 to the Memphis Garbagemen, and in addressing the crowd he made thes statement: "MAYOR LOEB, before all this is over we are going to drag you into the 20th Century." 388)

APRIL 8, 1968(Monday) continued

HARRY BELLAFONTE also addressed the crowd stating, "America was founded on, and maintained by violence-- violence visited on persons who were colored by persons who were white." 389)

Sidestreets off Main Street and the line of march were sealed off by armed National Guardsmen, and Guardsmen on top of downtown buildings kept surveillance of the march. 390)

In an article in the Commercial Appeal of 4/8/68 under the caption: Mediator Silent On Strike Talks, the deadlock in the Garbage Strike was outline

In another article in the Press Scimitar of 4/8/68 under the caption: Fire Bombings, Vandalism Continues in Memphis, a report was made on the continuing arson & vandalism going on in the City. 392)

10 Instances of threats, arson and vandalism were reported to the Police Department on 4/8/68, as well as another threat on the life of Mayor Loeb, ~~[illegible]~~ 393)

Intelligence sources verified that Stokeley Carmichael was in Richmond, Virginia on April 8, 1968 arranging bond for H. RAP BROWN and not in Memphis as had been rumored. 394)

Buses were being chartered by various groups in Memphis on April 8, 1968 to go to the Funeral of DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., in Atlanta on April 9, 1968. 395)

The Memorial March of April 8, 1968 started at Clayborn Temple at 11AM April 8, 1968, and proceeded North on Hernando to Linden from Pontot West on Linden to Main Street and North on Main Street to City Hall Plaza whe the march stopped for a period of prayer and speeches about DR. KING. At the conclusion of these speeches, the March then continued North on Main Street to Poplar, East on Poplar to Second, and South on Second to Linden, then East on Lindent to Hernando and South on Hernando to Clayborn Temple where the march disbanded. Police Department estimate of the number of marchers was 10,000. The group was comprised of approximately 80% Negroes and 20% Whi both males and females. 396)

APRIL 8, 1968 (Monday) continued

Some of those identified in the March were the REV. RALPH ABERNATHY, new head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; WALTER REUTHER, of the Union of Auto Workers, DR. BENJAMIN SPOCK, MRS. CORETTA KING., REV. JAMES MORRIS LAWSON JR., HARRY BELAFONTE, JERRY WURF, President of the American Federation of State County & Municipal Employees (AFSCME); REV. JOSEPH A DURICK, Roman Catholic Bishop of Tennessee; REV. H. RALPH JACKSON, BAYARD RUSTIM, BILL CROSBY, ROBERT CURP, PERCY SUTTON, President of the Borough of Manhattan, and other Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and Community on the Move for Equality C. O. M. E officials. 397)

It is further worthy of note, that pursuant to an order from Director Frank C. Holloman, there were no Uniform Police Officers within sight of the line of march. And all streets were sealed off by National Guardsmen. This was done to eliminate any possible incident between the local police and the marchers. A security detail was assigned to MRS. KING, and REV. RALPH ABERNATHY and their party while in Memphis April 8, 1968. 398)

APRIL 9, 1968 (Tuesday)

In the Commercial Appeal of 49/68 an article commenting on the Memorial March of April 8, 1968 under the caption: PEACE PHILOSOPHY EXEMPLIFIED, BUT SPEECHES BETRAY IMPATIENCE, reported the number of marchers as 19,000, and quoted the REV. JAMES MORRIS LAWSON JR. as pledging no more violence in the City's black neighborhoods, but spoke against the curfew which he said operated only against Negroes. 399)

In another article by Larry Scroggs in the Commercial Appeal of 4/9/68 under the caption: STRIDING CHIEF WAS SYMBOL OF CONTROL, CALM IN MARCH, tells how then Asst. Chief HenryLux paced off the steps of the March toward City Hall. 400)

In still another article in the Commercial Appeal of 4/9/68 under the caption: ARREST RECORD PINS BLAME OF LOOTING ON GROWNUPS, figures on the arrests for looting were printed and they reflected that of the 103 arrests for looting, only 39 of those arrested were under 17 years of age, and the average age of the looter was 24 years. 401)

APRIL 9, 1968 (Tuesday) continued.

Still another article in the Commercial Appeal carried a story under the caption: STRIKE TALKS RESUME TONIGHT, and a new spirit of harmony was reported among the bargainers in the strike talks, and a settlement was forseen. 402)

In an article in the Press Scimitar of 4/9/68 under the caption CURFEW EASED, it reported that Director Frank Holloman would allow persons on the streets who had legitimate reasons for being there. However, the sale of alchoholic beverages including beer was still prohibited. School children however, resumed their classes. 403)

April 9, 1968 there were 8 reports of threats, arson and vandalism reported, including a threat against the life of Mr. E. C. Stimbert, Supt. of Schools, and another threat against the life of Mayor Loeb. 404)

APRIL 10, 1968 (Wednesday)

April 10, 1968 was a relatively quiet day in Memphis with only 8 threats, arsons and vandalism incidents reported. There was however, one threat against Mayor Loeb's life, and 5 threats that the City would be torn apart when the National Guardsmen left the City. 405)

At 3PM April 10, 1968 there was a march of strikers and strike sympathisers numbering between 450 and 500 people from Clayborn Temple to City Hall, but it was a peaceful march and no incidents were reported. 406)

The Commercial Appeal of 4/10/68 carries a story by Joseph Sweat under the caption: HOPEBRIGHTENS TODAY'S SESSIONS OF STRIKE TALKS, ~~[illegible]~~ in which it was reported that mediators had stated that both sides had done considerable giving and taking on the major issues involved. 407)

The Press Scimitar of 4/10/68 carried the story: SOLUTION TO STRIKE MAY BE IMMINENT, reporting as well on the change in temper of the strike talks, and on the editorial page it carried the announcement: CURFEW IS LIFTED., advising that the curfew had been lifted that date. 408)

APRIL 11, 1968 (Thursday)

April 11, 1968 was another quiet day in the City with no more than normal activity in the area of arson, looting, and vandalism. There was one rumor abroad, that a riot might start in the Southend this date, but it was without foundation. 409)

At 2:50PM the REVEREND MALCOLM BLACKBURN led a march of 450 or more strikers and strike sympathisers from Clayborn Temple to City Hall, but it was an orderly march and there were no incidents. 410)

Don McKee, in an article in the Commercial Appeal of 4/11/68, reporting from Atlanta, Ga., after the formal election of Rev. RALPH ABERNATHY as successor to Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., as head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (S. C. L. C.)) quotes Dr. ABERNATHY as stating: 'We shall continue our assault on the poverty and injustice in Memphis.' He is further quoted as stating he would return to Memphis within the next two weeks, and that the planned Poor People's March on Washington would be delayed approx. 2 weeks beyond April 29, 1968 the date announced for the beginning of this nationwide demonstration. 411)

APRIL 12, 1968 (Friday)

At a Memorial Service for DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., held at 8:15AM at Clayborn Temple, a call was made for 1000 women to picket downtown stores, 4/13/68. 412)

The rumor was abroad on 4/12/68 that JAMES MORRIS LAWSON JR., H. RALPH JACKSON, & SAMUEL B. KYLES would be the next to be killed, as it was apparent that they were running the show in the Garbage Strike. Rumors were also abroad that H. RALPH JACKSON had enough explosives stored in Clayborn Temple to blow up the City. Another rumor was to the effect that MAYOR LOEB had gotten the Injunction against DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING in order to delay his departure from the City long enough for the Assassin to shoot him. 413)

APRIL 12, 1968 (Friday) continued

At 12 Noon in a meeting of the Strikers at Clayborn Temple, American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees Union (AFSCME) leader JESSE EPPS, sneeringly referring to the Union's non-violent intentions stated that the Garbage Strikers would have to stop the Garbage trucks if they intended to force a settlement of the garbage strike. 414)

Intelligence sources further reported that REV. EZEKIEL BELL was asking his congregation to visit a white church that Sunday in protest of the information that two or three of the white ministers who had participated in the Garbage Strike were being asked to resign by their congregations due to their involvement in the Garbage Strike . 415)

The Big News of April 12, 1968 however was that a suppect in the King Assassination by the name of ERIC STARVO GALT had been named by the FBI, and that the FBI had found the White Mustang involved in the Assassination plot in Atlanta. This was reported in the Press Scimitar of 4/12/68 under the caption: FBI IMPOUNDS WHITE MUSTANG. 416)

APRIL 13, 1968 (Saturday)

In an article in the Commercial Appeal of 4/13/68 under the caption: MEDIATORS PUSH SANITATION TALKS, END RECESS PLANS, Commercial Appeal Reporter Joseph Sweat reported that the Easter Recess planned in the Sanitation Strike talks had been cancelled by mediators FRANK MILES, and Under Secretary of Labor, JAMES REYNOLDS. REV. JAMES MORRIS LAWSON JR. stated 4/13/68 according to reporter Sweat, that the focus would be taken off the strike soon, and placed on Police Brutality Complaints that had been received. Director Frank Holloman announced that all such complaints would be thoroughly investigated. 417)

An article by Kay Pittman Black, Press Scimitar reporter in the Press Scimitar of 4/13/68 under the caption: BEALE MERCHANTS SING THE BLUES, "WE FEEL BETRAYED NOT BITTER." carries a survey made by Mrs. Black of the Merchants on Beale Street whose businesses had been damaged by the events of 3/28/68. The article reports that business seems to be returning to normal on Beale Street despite the broken windows everywhere. 418)

FOOTNOTES (continued)

419) Tines, G. P. Insp., Report 4/12/68 re: [illegible] Information from Informer Concerning Activities of Sanitation Workers, et. al., Sanitation Book VI, pp. 121 122.

420) Cox & Johnson, memo 4/13/68 re: Harassment of Christine Morris by John Henry Ferguson, Threat Book IV, p. 172.
Cox, Memo 4/13/68 re: Harassment of Hank's Lounge by John Ferguson, Threat Book IV, p. 173.
Gilligan, B. E., Capt., Memo, 4/13/68, re: Information on Looting, Thr. Bk
Craven, W. J. Capt. " :", reThreat to Mayor Loeb, Threat Book IV, p
Craven, W. J. Capt., " ", re: FBI info subj. looking for Mayors Office " p.
Crawley, " ", re: Harassment of Andrea Louzone, " p.
Wilson & Neal " ", re: Threat to grocer, 1534 Elliston, " p.
Wilkinson, Capt. " ", re: Loeb's Barbecue, 2451 Jackson, " p.
Jones, M. S. Capt. & Ferguson, R. E., re: Threat to burn Collins Grocery " p.
Cole, C. H. Insp., Report 4/13/68 re: 54 businesses dropping Sealtest Prod
Threat Book IV, p. 183-184.

Haire & Dixon, Vandalism,	4/13/68,	885 Porter,	Threat Book IV,	p. 185
Burkeen & Sanson,	" "	3841 Jackson, #1,	"	p. 186.
Lamberth & Shelby	" "	272 Poplar	"	p. 187
Wilson & Neal,	" "	1539 Elliston	"	p. 188

421) Gilligan, B. E. Capt., Memo 4/14/68 re: Threat to Bail Bond Co., 84 N. 2nd
Sanitation Book VI, p. 189.
Gilligan, B. E., Capt., Memo, 4/14/68, re; Threat to Burn Pic Pac, 2429 S. Bellevue, Sanitation Book VI, p. 190.

422) Riker, Jefferson, in Commercial Appeal of 4/14/68, article captioned: Rain Preceded Sanitation Men's Flood of Complaints, in News Accounts 4/10/68-5/5/68, p. 29.

423)) Commercial Appeal, 4/14/68. Letters to editor, in News Accounts 4/10/6
5/5/68, pp. 32, 33, 34, 35.

424) Commercial Appeal, 4/15/68, article captioned: Recess Called in Negotia
in News Accounts 4/10/68- 5/5/68 p. 37.

425) Porteous, Clark, in Press Scimitar, 4/15/68, article captioned: Netters U
Council to Probe Curfew Conduct of Police, in News Accounts, 4/10/68-5/
p. 40.

APRIL 13, 1968(Saturday) continued.

Intelligence information on April 13, 1968 was that REV. RALPH ABERNATHY, of S. C. L. C(Southern Christian Leadership Conference) would return to Memphis April 15, 1968 for a Mass Meeting at Clayborn Temple. 419)

On April 13, 1968 threats continued against the life of Mayor HENRY LOEB, and threats, harassment & vandalism continued in the City but at a reduced rate. 420)

APRIL 14, 1968(Sunday)

Easter Sunday, April 14, 1968 was a relatively quiet Sunday in Memphis with no more than normal reports of arson, and vandalism being reported to the Memphis Police Department. 421)

In a story in the Commercial Appeal of 4/14/68, Commercial Appeal reporter, Jefferson Biker, under the caption: RAIN PRECEDED SANITATION MEN'S FLOOD OF COMPLAINTS, wrote an article outlining events leading up to and following the Sanitation Men's Strike on April 12, 1968, tracing the beginning of the complaints back to a rain on January 30, 1968 which kept 21 or 22 Sewer and Drain Department employees from working. 422)

Letters to the editor in the Commercial Appeal of 4/14/68 reflect that the Riots and the Sanitation Strike were much on the minds of the citizens, but that there were a variety of views and feelings reflected in the letters. 423)

APRIL 15, 1968 (Monday)

In a story in the Commercial Appeal of 4/15/68 under the caption: RECESS CALLED ON NEGOTIATIONS, it was reported that mediators would not comment on the progress of negotiations. The article also reported that Southern Christian Leadership Conference(SCLC) President, RALPH ABERNATHY and his staff were expected to return to Memphis and remain until the strike was settled. 424)

APRIL 15, 1968(Monday) continued

In an article in the Press Scimitar of 4/15/68 by Clark Porteous, Press Scimitar reporter, under the caption: NETTERS URGES COUNCIL PROBE OF CURFEW CONDUCT OF POLICE, Councilman Netters is quoted as saying that though Director Holloman had promised to investigate complaints of misconduct during the curfew, he felt citizens should be shown that the City Council was interested in this matter as well. 425)

On April 15/1968 the Local FBI Office received information from a Washington sou ce that the life of the REV. JAMES MORRIS LAWSON JR. would be the next to be taken in the Negro Community. 426)

On April 15, 1968 a security detail under the command of Inspector Don. H. Smith was formed for REV. RALPH ABERNATHY, of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and his party who were expected to arrive in Memphis on Delta Flight 557, April 16, 1968. He actually arrived at 8:40PM April 15, 1968 and spoke at Metropolitan Baptist Church in this City, giving a very vitriolic , bitter speech. 427)

Bomb threats were received April 15, 1968 by the Shelby County Court House, and the LeMoyne College library. But neither of these places were bombed. Arson and burglary continued in the City, with the Negro community in the South end of town being the area hit heaviest. 428)

APRIL 16, 1968 (Tuesday)

In a story in the Press cimitar of April 16, 1968 under the caption: COUNCILMAN'S CALL FOR PROBE OF POLICE SETS OFF DEBATE, a report is made of the debate in the Council which followed Councilman Netters and Davis proposal that a police probe was necessary as the Negro Community "has no confidence in the Mayor or the Police, and is looking to the Council for Action." 429)

APRIL 16, 1968(Tuesday) continued

At meetings held April 16, 1968 REV. RALPH ABERNATHY made a very vitriolic speech, stating that he saw Security being provided him by the Memphis Police Department which should be out looking for the murderer of MARTIN LUTHER KING, and stating that the Poor People's Campaign should start in Memphis, and people should be willing to give up their children for a year to let them live as a protest in Resurrection City in Washington. 430))

JAMES MORRIS LAWSON JR., local Negro Minister and activist admitted his interest in the Sanitation Strike since December of 1967, and spoke to the effect that it was his belief that even the settlement of the strike would not settle the Sanitation workers problem or other poor people's problems in Memphis, and asked for a continued boycott of the newspapers even if the strike were settled. 431)

In the Press Scimitar of April 16, 1968 under the caption: UNION, COUNCIL RATIFY PACT, the end of the Sanitation strike was announced by the Mediators and the agreement was accepted by the Garbage Strikers with a standing vote at Clayborn Temple at 1:05PM April16, 1968, and the approval of the City Council was given to the settlement at its meeting at 2:45PM April 16, 1968. Labor leaders cheered the agreement as a triumph for the Negro-Labor Coalition. 432)

SUMMARY

In reviewing the events between February 12, 1968 and April 16, 1968 it is apparent that Memphis had been chosen as a Target City, not only by the Unions but also by Civil Rights leaders to be used as a proving ground for their own interests. The coalition of Union leaders and Local Negro Ministers cannot be regarded as an accident, but was rather the result of much previous planning.

Between February 12, 1968 and April 16, 1968 we are also reviewing a chapter in the History of the Memphis Police Department unlike any previously experienced by the Department. Never before in its history had such demands been made on the individual officers or on Police leadership.

All days off were cancelled between February 15, 1968 through April 13, 1968. Uniform Units were on 12 hour shifts from March 28, 1968 through April 16, 1968.

The following is a total itemized emergency cost listing of all expenditures to date as a result of the Sanitation Strike:

Item of Expenditure	Amount	Date Through
Equipment:	$122,631.14	4/12/68
Services:	367.50	4/12/68
Gasoline & Oil:	11,491.61	3/31/68
Overtime:	475,752.28	4/22/68
Total:	$610,242.53	

(Equipment included the purchase of riot helmets, radios, mace, and weapons.)

(Services included the rental of a Helicopter.)

(Gasoline & Oil-- involved the servicing of units operating in the field, including those of all outside assisting agencies.)

It is estimated that one million dollars insured property losses were sustained during the riot. (Information from General Adjustment Bureau). It is also estimated that there was a million dollars in business losses.)

433)

S U M M A R Y (continued)

An analysis of arrests made during the riots with a break down as to charges reflects:

PERSONS ARRESTED

March	1968		502
April 1-14	1968		395
		Total:	897

PERSONS ARRESTED BUT RELEASED

March	1968		13
April 1-14	1968		16
		Total:	29

In April one person who was caught in the act of looting, was shot by a Police Officer. This person subsequently expired, however, an arrest record was submitted, which shows a charge of abatement by death.

Below is a listing of the specific number and specific type charges placed against persons arrested:

Charge	City Only	State Only	City & State
Arson	[illegible]	15	3
Assault & Battery	3	3	3
Assaut & Battery on Police Officer	1	1	
Attempt Arson		1	
Attempt Burglary Third Degree		4	
Attempt Larceny		1	
Burglary Third Degree		79	
Carrying a Dangerous Weapon	10	2	23
Carrying a Pistol			22
Conspiring to Interfer with Public Health Trade & Commerce		6	
Disorderly Conduct	91	53	383
Driving without Lights	1		
Drunk	30		
Escapee		1	
Gaming	3		

SUMMARY (continued)

Charge	City Only	State Only	City & State
Intimidating a Citizen TCA 39-2805		2	
Larceny		11	
Loitering	2		
Looting		184	
Lunacy	1		
Malicious Mischief	6		
Nightriding	2	16	
No Driver's License	3		
No City Tag	1		
Operating a Disorderly House	1		
Possession of Beer (Minor)	1		
Possession of Firecrackers	1		
Possession of Marijuana		1	
Possession of Stolen Merchandise			2
Possession of Untaxed Liquor	7		
Prowling	8		
Receiving Stolen Property		3	
Reckless Driving	2		
Resisting Arrest	16	2	2
Shooting Inside City Limits	4		
Speeding	3		
Threatening Breach of Peace	130	10	2
Throwing Missile in an Occupied Vehicle TCA 39-1203		4	2
Truancy	9		
Violation Curfew Law	18		82
Violating Statute of Overloading Vehicle	1		
Total Charges:	355	399	521
			434)

In one of his public statements Director Frank C. Holloman stated in essence, that he was glad to be able to report and to report with considerable pride that the Memphis Policemen had stood tall during the troubles that visited the City.

S U M M A R Y (continued)

It is worthy of note that the events from February 12, 1968 to April 16, 1968 were:

1) The first real test of the value of advance intelligence information which proved invaluable.

2) The first real test of the use of special Tactical Units to control unruly crowds, and these units proved both mobile and efficient.

3) Proof that co-ordination of communications between the Police Department, other Law Enforcement Agencies and the National Guard, by the Police Department, kept the Department in control of the situation, and made for the maximum effictiveness of the deployment of the various Tactical Units.

4) Proof that the helicopter was the most valuable, available surveillance instrument in troubled areas.

5) Proof that the use of the curfew, & the co-operation given during the curfew by business people and the general public did more to bring an end to the period of violence than any other factor.

6) Proof that the backing of the Police Department and other Law Enforcement agencies by the general public was a great morale sustainer for the Police Department.

7) Proof that Mace and other chemical agents which were used could disperse large angry crowds. However, in areas where Mace and Tear gas was used, this posed a problem as well to Law Enforcement men, and policemen engaged in the action.

The experience of the Memphis Police Department has been that when disorders occur there is no alternative but to restore order by firm police action backed up by the City itself.

As reported in an editorial in the Press Scimitar of 4/17/68, neither the strikers nor the city government "conquered" the other in the settlement that sent Memphis sanitation men back to work. As Mayor Loeb said after the agreement was ratified: 'this is not a victory for anyone except the entire community.' 435)

FOOTNOTES:-

1) MEMPHIS ECONOMIC PROFILE, Industrial development department, Memphis Light Gas & Water Division & Economic development department, Memphis Area Chamber of Commerce, p. 4

2) POPULATIONS, U.S. Census prepared by Marvin Carter, Memphis & Shelby County Health Department, representing U.S. Census locally, (Xerox Copy)

3) MEMPHIS CITY DIRECTORY, 1967, R.L. Polk Co., p. VII-VIII

4) HOLLOMAN, FRANK C., Civil Disorders-Where to Now, ms. speech delivered 14th Annual Seminar, American Society for Industrial Security, p. 6.

5) TRI-STATE DEFENDER, Vol. XVI, No. 47, Saturday September 30, 1967 (Memphis Negro-Weekly Newspaper)

6) AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF MEMPHIS, 14 pp.

7) ARKIN, E.H., Summary of Militant Activities in Memphis (Subversive) Report 8/6/68.

8) AFRO AMERICAN BROTHERHOOD SPEAKS, Black Thesis, Black Power, Vol. I, No. VII, March, 1968.

9) PRESS SCIMITAR pFeb. 13, 1968, in Newspaper Articles 2/12/-3/25/68, p. 1.
Sanitation Strike Book #1, p. 2-Memo: Lt. E.H. Arkin re: Sanitation Strike & Union Activities, dated 2/12/68.
Memo: Lt. J.T. Morgan, re:Sanitation Strike 2/22/68, San. Strike Book #1, p. 3.
Memo: Lt. D.W. Williams, re: Sanitation Strike 2/12/68, San. Strike Book #1, p. 5
Memo; Insp. Sam Evans, re:Meeting Strikers, Firestone Union Hall, 2/12/68, San. Strike Book, #1, p. 6.
Memo: Insp. Sam Evans & Capt. Molnar, re: Meeting Maynard Stiles Office, 2/12/68, San. Strike Book, #1, p. 8.
Letter, Lt. J.R. Marshall, re: Strike, 2/12/68, San. Strike Book #1, p. 7.

10) SANITATION STRIKE BOOK, No. 1,
Letter, Capt. Glenn Moore, re: Incidents at City Dumps, San. Strike Book #1, p. 11, 12.
Letter, Lt. M.T. York, re:Incident -Sub Station 309 Scott, 2/13/68, San. Strike Book #1, p. 13-14.

11) SANITATION STRIKE BOOK, No. 1
Report E.E. Redditt, 2/13/68 re: Union Hall Meeting, San. Book #1, p. 17 -18.

12) SANITATION STRIKE BOOK, No. 1
Report E.E. Redditt, 2/13/68 re: Meeting Council Chambers & Auditorium., p. 10
Report, E.H. Arkin, 2/13/68, re: Meeting Council Chambers & Auditorium, p. 15, 16.

13. Ibid.

Footnotes (continued)

14) *Ibid p. 16*

15) *Memo Lt. W. L. Dickey, 2/14/68, re: Incident at 7th & Chelsea where a Garbage Truck was attacked by 8 men. Sanitation Book #1, p. 25.*

16) *Report, E. E. Redditt, 2/14/68, re: Meeting at Union Hall, Sanitation Book, #I, p. 20-22.*

17) *Memo, Capt. Glenn Moore, 2/14/68, re: Planned Boycott of Schools by NAACP, Sanitation Book #I, p. 23.*

18) *Memo, Ptlmn. Cain & Roby, 2/15/68- re: Garbage Truck being attacked by man with a pistol, Sanitation Book #I, p. 33.*
Memo, Capt. Davis, 2/15/68, re: Lt. Duffee hearing they would not let any trucks out of Bellevue Dump, 2/16/68, Sanitation Book #I, p. 35.
Memo, Ptlmn. Ellis & Goolsby, re: Garbage Worker Herbert Shaw Male Negro, 56 having his clothes torn off, Sanitation Book I, p. 36, Threat Book I, p. 1.

19) *Report E. E. Redditt, 2/16/68, re: Garbage Strike Meeting at Union Hall, Sanitation Book I, p. 27-30.*

20) *Macdonald, J. C. Chief, Order Re: Days Off, 2/14/68 (Xerox Copy)*

21) *THREAT BOOK #I.*
Memo, Lt. W. L. Dickey, 2/16/68, re: Note from Mr. Tata (San. Dept.) reporting threat to Frank Carpenter, Lucius Vessel, San. Dept. Employees, Threat Book #I, p. 3-4.
Memo, Ptlmn. Miller & Young, 2/16/68, re: Threatening note to Guss Cook Male Negro 68, Threat Book #I, p. 5-6.
Letter, Ptlmn. Massengill & Pugh, 2/16/68, re: Threatening phone calls to Sanitation Workers: Chester Bryant, Robert Price, Ervin Pinson, Eugene Terry, and Riley Gant, Threat Book #I, p. 7-14.

22) *PRESS SCIMITAR, 2/16/68, under caption: Action Set for Monday in Memphis, Newspaper Articles, 2/12/68 - 3/25/68, p. 8.*

23) *Ibid.*

24) *COMMERCIAL APPEAL, 2/16/68, under caption: Protesters Plan City Phone In, in re: NAACP threat of phone-in to Police & Fire Dept., Newspaper Articles, 2/12/68 -- 3/25/68, p. 14.*

25) *Report E. E. Redditt, 2/16/68, re: Garbage Strikers Meeting at Union Hall, Sanitation Book #I, p. 39-41.*

FOOTNOTES (continued)

26) Letter, W. O. Tolleson, ~~M. McCollough~~, 2/17/68 re: Sanitation Truck #331 being shot at. Threat Book #1, p. 15.

27) Memo, Lt. W. L. Dickey 2/17/68 re: LUCIUS VESSEL, LEVERN WATKINS & VERNON MITCHELL being told by FRANK CARPENTER & CHARLES WRIGHT, that the NAACP was going to burn their houses down. Threat Book #1, p. 16-17.

28) Memo, Norwood & Carter, 2/17/68, Sanitation Book #1, p. 52.

29) Memo, Capt. Glenn Moore, 2/17/68, Sanitation Book #1, p. 53.

30) Report, Redditt & Richmond, 2/17/68, Sanitation Book #1, p. 47-49.

31) Memo, W. A. Owens, R. P. Goldsby, 2/18/68 re: Fires in Garbage Trucks, Sanitation Book, #1, p. 54.
Memo, Overall & Gooch, 2/18/68 re: Fire in Garbage Trucks, Sanitation Book #1, p. 55.

32) Report, Capt. J. G. Ray, 2/18/68 re: Meeting of Mayor Loeb & P. J. Ciampa at St. Mary's Cathedral, Sanitation Book #1, p. 58-59.

33) Report, Redditt & Richmond, 2/19/68 re: Meeting Union Hall with Jerry Wurf et al. , Sanitation Book #1, p. 61-63.

34) Report, Capt. J. G. Ray, 2/20/68 re: All Night Vigil sponsored by Memphis Ministerial Association, Sanitation Book #1, p. 69-70.

35) Ibid.

36) Memo, Lt. W. L. Dickey, 2/20/68 re: NAACP Strike Vigil at Mayor Loeb's Home, 365 Colonial, Sanitation Book, #1, p. 77.

37) Memo, Lt. D. W. Williams 2/20/68 re: Threat to Airways Bakery, Threat Book, #1, p. 26.
Memo, Inspector G. P. Tines, 2/20/68 re: Threat to Atty. Art Shea's family, Sanitation Book #1, p. 71-74.

38) Report, Richmond and Redditt, 2/20/68 re: Meeting at Union Hall, Sanitation Book #1, p. 71-74.

39) Memo, Lt. W. L. Dickey, 2/21/68 re: NAACP Strike vigil at Mayor Loeb's Home, Sanitation Book #1, p. 89.

40) Report, Richmond & Redditt, 2/21/68 re: Meeting at Union Hall, Sanitation Book #1, p. 86-88.

FOOTNOTES (continued)

41) Arkin, E. H. Memo 2/22/68, Sanitation Book #1, p. 93. re: Public Meeting of Strikers & City Council Committee.

42) Brown, Charles A., MEMPHIS PRESS SCIMITAR, under caption, 1000 Strikers at City Hall Vow to Stay until Action Taken.

43) Cappleman, P. E., Memo, 2/22/68 re: Garbage Dumped in Street 734 Walker, Sanitation Book #1, p. 102.

44) Report, Ptlmn. W. B. Richmond, Det. E. E. Redditt, 2/22/68, re: Garbage Strikers Meet at City Hall, Sanitation Book #1, pp. 103-105.

45) Memo, Lt. Zelinski, 2/22/68 re: Coffee pot & Sandwiches being brought to City Council Chambers, Sanitation Book, No. I, p. 94-96.

46) Memo, Lt. G. E. Feathers, 2/22/68, re: Activities City Council Chambers, Sanitation Book #1, p. 98.

47) Memo, Lt. Zelinski, 2/2/68 re: Activities City Council Chambers, Sanitation Book #I, p. 94.

48) Memo, Lt. B. N. Linville, 2/23/68, re: Threat to Refuse Removal Systems Inc., Threat Book #1, p. 28.

49) Memo, Det. G. S. Willis, 2/23/68, re: Bomb Threats Mayor Loeb's home, and to City Hall, Threat Book #1, p. 29.
Letter, Lt. J. D. Hamby, and N. L. Harvey, 2/23/68, Threat Book, #1, p. 30.

50) Memo, Lt. J. L. Harrison, 2/23/68, re: Threat to burn Clothing Store at 144 N. Avalon, Threat Book, #1, p. 31.

51) Memo, Lt. G. E. Feathers, 2/23/68, re: John B. Smith & Invaders possibly causing trouble at Owens College, Sanitation Book #I, p. 106.

52) Report, Ptlmn. W. B. Richmond, 2/23/68 re: Meeting at Union Hall, Sanitation Book, #I, p. 109.

53) Ibid, p. 109-110

54) Ibid, p. 110,
COMMERCIAL APPEAL, 2/23/68, Editorial Page (Cartoon) in News Accounts 2/12/68-3/25/68, p. 36.

55) Report, Ptlmn. W. B. Richmond, 2/23/68 re: Meeting at Union Hall, Sanitation Book #I, p. 110.

56) Ibid, p 111.

FOOTNOTES (continued)

57) *Ibid, p. 111.*

58) *Notes, Interview with Lt. E. H. Arkin, 11/19/68.*

59) *COMMERCIAL APPEAL, 2/24/68, News Accounts, 2/12/68-3/25/68, p. 38.*

60) *Report, W. B. Rickmond, 2/23/68, Sanitation Book, #1, p. 112.*

61) *Ibid.*

62) *Ibid.*

63) *Ibid.*

64) *Ibid.*

65) *Ibid.*

66) *Ibid.*

67) *Ibid.*

68) *Ibid.*

69) *Ibid.*

70) *Ibid.*

71) *Dictagraph Tape, Radio Transmissions 2/23/68.*
Statements: Ptlmn. David Leon Fussell, Case File #366.
Ptlmn. Jimmy Carol Kellum, Case File #366
Ptlmn. Billy Dewayne Kemp, Case File #366
Ptlmn. Joseph Russell Kent Jr., Case File #366.
Ptlmn. Harry Eugene Randle, Case File #366.
Lt. Frank Levern Robbins, Case File #366
Paul Barnett, Newsman, WREC Radio-TV. Case File #366.
Don Stevens, News Director, WHBQ, Case File #366
Ptlmn. James Ward Smith, Case File #366.

72) *Statement: Jimmy Carol Kellum, Case File #366.*

73) *Dictagraph Tape, Radio Transmissions 2/23/68.*

74) *Ibid.*

75) *Statement: Ptlmn. Harry Eugene Randle, Case File #366.*

FOOTNOTES (continued)

76) *Dictagraph Tape, Radio Transmissions, for 2/23/68.*

77) *Ibid,*
Molnar, J. F., Moore, Glenn, and Ray, J. G. Capts. CRITIQUE of EVENTS LEADING UP TO, and INCLUDING THE CIVIL DISORDER at MAIN & GAYOSO, in Reports of Meetings of Strikers.

78) *Dictagraph Tapes of Radio Transmissions 2/23/68.*

79) *News Accounts, 2/12/68 to 3/25/68 (bound)*

80) *Wilmore, Jacques, Allegations, Case File #366, Internal Security Bureau, Case Files numbered.*

81) *Commercial Appeal, 2/24/68, in News Accounts, 2/12/68-3/25/68 p. 38.*

82) *HOLLOMAN, Frank C., Interview, 12/3/68--Notes in manuscript taken by Lt. E. H. Arkin.*

FOOTNOTES (Continued)

83) Vandalism. Report, 2/26/68--Frostie Freeze, 309 Chelsea, Threat Book I, p. 41.
" , B. & M. Grocery, 712 Manassas, p. 42.
" , Harris Grocery, 281 Ashland, p. 43.
" , Power Lines Sales Inc., 1261 Thomas, p. 44
" , Cele's Ladies Apparel, 1239 Thomas, p. 45.
" , Loeb's Coin-Op Laundry, 1236 Thomas, p. 46.
" , Jiffy North Laundry, 752 N. Dunlap, p. 47.

84) Malic. Mischief Report, 24/68--Garbage in Street at 4th & Chelsea, reported by Bernie Cobb, 230 Bethel, Threat Book #I, p. 48.

85) Memo, Lt. Ryan, 2/24/68--Re: Fight in Harlem over Strike, Sanitation Book I, p. 120.

86) Report, W. B. Richmond, 2/24/68 re: Manhandling of Officer McKay, Sanitation Book #I, p. 126.
Report, Deputy Donald Shackleford, 2/24/68 re: Manhandling of Officer Lewis McKay, Sanitation Book #I, p. 127.
Report, Ptlmn. Lewis McKay, re: incident at Union Hall, 2/24/68, Sanitation Book #I, pp. 128-129.

87) Report, W. E. Richmond, 2/24/68, Sanitation Book #I, p. 130.
Report, E. E. Redditt, 2/24/68, Sanitation Book #I, p. 131-133.

88) The Commercial Appeal, 2/25/68, p. 11, article captioned: CHANCELLOR LINKS INJUNCTION TO NATIONAL LEGAL PRINCIPLE, in News Accounts, 2/12/68-3/25/68, p. 40.

89) Memo--Asst. Chief Bill Price, re: Information from Capt. N. L. Huffman of THP, re: Black Muslims in Memphis to kill Mayor Loeb, Threat Book I, p. 49.

89(89) Memo--Ptlmn. Pavatte & Mister, re: Vandalism to home of John L. Fitzpatrick, 1797 State, Sanitation Book II, p. 1.

91) Memo--Det. C. A. Gregory, 2/26/68 re: Bomb threat to Loeb's Laundry, Madison & Belvedere, Threat Book #I, p. 50.

92) Homicide Report, #352, Lt. J. L. Harrison, 2/26/68 re: Threatening phone calls to Mrs. Georgia Odle Cunningham, Threat Book #I, pp. 52-53.

93) Memo from Inspector Caughley (former Memphis Police Dept. Inspector, 2/26/68 re: Threat to burn Goldsmith's & Lowenstein's Dept. Stores, and Mayor Loeb's home, Sanitation Book, II, p. 15.

94) Memphis Press Scimitar, 2/26/68, story under caption: ORDERLY MARCH MADE BY STRIKE SYMPATHISERS, in News Accounts 2/12/68-3/25/68, pp. 50-52.
Memo- Capt. J. F. Molnar, 2/26/68 re: March 2/26/68-Sanitation Book II, p. 12.

95. Memo, Lt. E. H. Arkin, 2/26/68 re: Information from Inspector E. C. Swann, Sanitation Book # II, p. 11.

FOOTNOTES (continued)

96) Arkin, E.H. Lt., Memo, 2/27/68 Re: Meeting Clayborn Temple, 2/26/68. Sanitation Book, II, p. 21.

97) Smith, D. F. Lt., Memo, 2/27/68, Re: Threat of Burning homes of Scabs, Sanitation Book II, p. 23.
Williams, W. O. Ptlmn., Memo, 2/27/68, Re: Fire 392 Carpenter, Sanitation Book II, p. 24.
Feathers, G. E. Lt., Memo, 2/27/68 re: King, Carmichael & Rap Brown, Sanitation Book~~XXX~~ II, p. 25.
Lewis, & Morris, Ptlmn. Memo re: Vandalism to home of Henry Lee Robertson, Sanitation Book II, p. 27.

98) Molnar, J. F. Capt., Memo 2/28/68, re: Marches Sanitation Strike Sympathisers 2/27/68, Sanitation Book II, p. 3.

99) Press-Scimitar, 2/27/68 under caption: INJUNCTION VIOLATED, COURT TOLL News Accounts, 2/12/68--3/25/68, p. 53.

100) Redditt, E. E., Report 2/28/68, re: Protest Marchers & City Council Meeting, 2/27/68, Sanitation Book II, pp 41-43.

101) Ibid, pp. 42-43.

102) Richmond, W. B., Ptlmn. Report, 2/28/68, re: Meeting, St. Paul's Baptist Church on 2/27/68, Sanitation Book, II, pp. 44-47.

103) Ibid, p. 45.

104) Ibid, p. 46.

105) York, M. T. Lt., Memo, 2/28/68, re: Suspicious Cars at Democrat Rd. Dump, Sanitation Book II, p. 34.
Schultz, W. S., Homicide Report #375, 2/28/68, re: Dynamite found at 653 N. Dunlap, ~~[illegible]~~ Threat Book, #1, p. 58.

106) Smith & Dungan, Ptlmn., Vandalism Report, 2/28/68, 630 Chelsea, Threat Book #I, p. 59.
Turner, & Furr, Ptlmn, Vandalism Report, 1430 N. McNeil, Threat Book I, p. 59
Lewis & Morris, Ptlmn., Vandalism 2867 Hale, Sanitation Book II, p. 37.

107) Ray, J. G. Capt. Re: Proposed Demonstration sponsored by NAACP, Sanitation Book II, p. 35.

108) Richmond, W. B. Ptlmn, Report Mass Meeting at St. James A. M. E. Church, 7:30PM 2/28/68, Sanitation Book II, pp. 54-56.

109) Sweat, Joseph, in Commercial Appeal 2/29/68, under caption: GARBAGE WORK FORCE CLIMBS, News Accounts, 2/12/68--3/25/68, p. 62.

FOOTNOTES(continued)

110) Press-Scimitar, 2/29/68, article captioned : MAYOR LOEB'S LETTER TO SANITATION EMPLOYEES, News Accounts 2/12/68-3/25/68, p. 58.

111) Turner, Wm, & Furr, R. F. Ptlmn, Letter 2/29/68, re: Threatening Phone call to Lyles Caldwell, Threat Book #1, p. 71.
Lamberth & Johnson, Ptlmn, Memo 2/29/68, Re:Threatening of Paper Boy, Threat Book, #1, p. 66.

112) Holder & Robertson, Ptlmn., Vandalism Report, 2427 Bridgeport Drive, 2/29/68, Threat Book #1, p. 70.

113) Molnar, Capt. J. F., Memo on Marches 2/29/68 in Reports on Agitators, Demonstrations, Threats & meetings, Part I, by dates.
Commercial Appeal, 2/29/68, under article captioned: STUDENTS BACK STRIKE, News Accounts 2/12/68-3/25/68, p. 61.

114) Fanion, Gerald, Internal Security Bureau, Investigation 30. 3(unnumbered)
Redditt, E. E. & Richmond, W. B., Report Mass Meeting, Mt. Pisgah Church, 2/29/68, Sanitation Book II, pp. 70-73.

115) City Court Dockets, 2/29/68.
Commercial Appeal, 4/5/68 under caption: DAY TO DAY MARCH OF EVENTS, SHATTERED BY SNIPER'S BULLET.

116) Commercial Appeal, March 1, 1968, JOSEPH SWEAT, under caption: STRIKING UNION SEEKS TRANSFER INTO U.S. COURT, News Accounts, 2/12/68--3/25/68, p. 65.

117) Small, Geo. Ptlmn. Memo re Vandalism 2344 Hubbard, Sanitation Book II, p. 62.
Wilkie, B. E. Lt., Memo 3/1/68 re Vandalism to Sanitation Truck, Sanitation Book II, p. 64.
Gross, W. E., & Smith J. S. Ptlmn., Memo, 3/1/68 re: Vandalism, 1671 Warford, Sanitation Book II, p. 65.
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Cappleman, P. E. Lt., Memo re: Vandalism Loeb's Drive Inn. 506 S. Pkwy E. 3/1/68, Threat Book #1, p. 68.
Weakley, Capt., Letter 3/1/68 re: Arson 753 Edith, Threat Book #1, p. 80.
Cox & Johnson, Ptlmn., Memo 3/1/68 re: Threat to Robt. Scott, Threat Book, #1, p. 89a.
Kirk, J. P. Ptlmn. Memo, 3/1/68, re: Threat to Oscar Middlebrook, Threat Book #1, p. 89b.
Papia, J. V. Lt., Disturbance Report, 3/1/68 re:Disturbance at Hollywood & Chelsea, Threat Book, #1, p. 91.
Dickey, W. L. Lt., Letter, 3/1/68 re:Threats to Workers at 807 Driver, Threat Book I, p. 92.
Hylander, & Robinson, Dets. Homicide Report, re: Threats 807 Driver, Threat Book, #1, p. 93.

FOOTNOTES (continued)

118) Weakley, Capt. Letter, re: Stokeley Carmicheal, Sanitation Book II, p. 69

119) Molnar, J. F. Capt., Memo re: Marches Sanitation Workers, & Sympathisers, Sanitation Book II, p. 63.

120) Tri-State Defender, 3/2/67, photographs with caption: BEATEN BY COPS, News Accounts 2/12/68--3/25/68, pp67-70.
Sengstacke, Whittier Jr., & Harris, Edward, Tri-State Defender, under caption: NEGRO COMMUNITY, LABOR, MINISTERS BACK SANITATION WORKERS, News Accounts 2/12/68-3/25/68, pp. 72-73.

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122) COMMERCIAL APPEAL, 3/2/68, under caption: MAYOR, PASTORS MEET FOR PRODUCTIVE TALKS ABOUT GARBAGE ISSUE, and 3/3/68 LOEB, MINISTERS MULL ISSUES, News Accounts 2/12/68-3/25/68, p. 6 & p. 79.

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216) Whitney, Ben Det., Memo 3/20/68, Re: Info on Stokely Carmichael's Appearance in Memphis, Sanitation Book III, p. 158.

217) Distretti, E.J. Capt., Memo, 3/20/68, RE: John B. Smith, Black Power Advocate, Sanitation Book III, p. 162.

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324) Arkin, E. H., Memo 4/3/68, re: Press Conference Clayborn Temple, 4/
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